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LEUSCHNER COMPARES NATO, WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

LD231958 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 23 Aug 80

["Information on International Affairs" program, by Guenter Leuschner]

[Text] A West Berlin listener writes that the socialist states have for years criticized the regular NATO autumn maneuvers in the Federal Republic, yet now it has been announced that the Warsaw Pact countries are planning to hold joint maneuvers in the GDR. He asks for comment and suggests that one set of maneuvers is very like another.

I do not think they are, just as armies and their tasks are by no means necessarily similar, and (?objectives, too) can be of a different kind. I assume that you would not agree that there is a similarity between the fascist Wehrmacht and the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II, [passage indistinct]

The criticism of NATO maneuvers in recent years which you mention had, in the main, one definite aspect. Let me first say a few words about the forthcoming "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers in the GDR, in which the Warsaw Pact countries (?will be involved). Western observers have noted that these are the first joint maneuvers for 10 years. Others speak of the biggest joint exercise since the conclusion of the Helsinki conference. This mention of Helsinki reminds one of the fact that following the CSCE the socialist countries not only did not increase the number and scale of their maneuvers but on the contrary reduced them considerably. This was a conscious decision directly connected with the undertakings resulting from the Helsinki Final Act on confidence-building measures. We have exercized extreme restraint, and the participation of 40,000 soldiers in the forthcoming exercises, which will take place in an exceptional political situation, further underlines this restraint.

Let us look for a minute at NATO's practice in the past 5 years. The number and scale of maneuvers were substantially increased following Helsinki in a positively ostentatious fashion. A total of 235,000 soldiers took part in the "Autumn Forge" NATO maneuvers in 1975, a year later 350,000, and in 1978 as many as 400,000. This year, too, maneuvers are planned on a similar scale. For a time, more than a quarter of a million NATO soldiers were simultaneously stationed close to the frontier of the GDR and [few words indistinct].

This conspicuous massing of military exercises ever since Helsinki, though criticized in a number of NATO countries, is hardly compatible with the aims of the Final Act. It does not create trust but mistrust about the plans behind it. The bourgeois FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG wrote on the subject of these plans on 16 March 1979: The demonstrative concentration of countless plans for maneuvers was of political significance. It was a question of a politically significant demonstration of NATO's military might. It is that, and not simply the fact of maneuvers alone, which we have constantly criticized as hostile to detente, leading to mistrust, and contrary to the aims of Helsinki. I think we were right to do so, particularly since proposals have been made by socialist and neutral European countries to renounce maneuvers involving more than 50,000 men, in order to reduce concern that such large-scale maneuvers could be misused for planning of other aims.

DAILIES DENOUNCE 1968 'OCCUPATION' OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU211233 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Aug 80

["Soviet Social-Imperialists--Plunderers of the Freedom and Independence of Peoples--12 Years Following the Occupation of Czechoslovakia"--ATA headline]

[Text] TIRANA, August 21 (ATA)--Although 12 years have elapsed since August 21, 1968 the peoples do not forget the fascist attack by the Soviet social-imperialists and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty to occupy Czechoslovakia. The military interference in Czechoslovakia, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in an article, was a direct consequence of the expansionist and neocolonialist policy of the Soviet social-imperialists, who in no way could allow their interests in central Europe be impaired, that Czechoslovakia detach itself from Moscow's influence and rank itself with the Western one. The long period of the occupation of Czechoslovakia, says the article, exposes Moscow's aims and demagogy on the so-called "temporary stationing" of Soviet troops in that country. The occupation regime has been strengthened. Moscow's neocolonialist policy has turned Czechoslovakia into a Russian goubern [as received], where the Soviet generals make the law.

ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on that the occupation of Afghanistan last December clearly proved, that as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed "the barbarous aggression against Czechoslovakia was not accidental. It was not an extraordinary situation that cannot be repeated, but the climax of an aggressive chauvinist policy raised to an official line, the beginning of a large-scale onslaught against the freedom and independence of many countries and peoples". Reality, the newspaper underlines, clearly shows that aggression and use of military strength constitute today the most essential feature of the Soviet foreign policy.

The aggression against Czechoslovakia, writes the newspaper BASHKIMI in one of its articles, is an implementation of the imperialist Brezhnevian doctrine of "limited sovereign" and clearly reveals the degeneration of the Warsaw Treaty as an instrument of oppression and war.

The 12 year long period since the occupation of Czechoslovakia showed that the Russian imperialist bourgeoisie intensified the neocolonialist process in Eastern Europe, heading towards the complete liquidation of national sovereignty of the vassal countries.

The peoples, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes, are not deceived by the imperialist-revisionist clamour about security, peace disarmament. The criminal war of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina, the Soviet fascist-type aggression against Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, the Chinese one against Vietnam, are events which make the peoples enhance their vigilance and rise against the blood-thirsty imperialists.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Adel Ahmed Elmaraghi arrived in our country. The ambassador was welcomed at the airport by the vice-chairman of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Theofan Nishku. He was also welcomed by heads of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Aug 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH GREEK CP LEADER FLORAKIS IN VARNA

AU231840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, has met in Varna with Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. The two leaders briefed each other about the BCP's and KKE's activity and exchanged views on topical issues of the world situation and of the international communist and workers movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov familiarized his guest with the socioeconomic development of the country and particularly touched on the issues connected with implementing the new economic approach in the organization and management of the national economy and with the further development and perfection of socialist democracy.

Comrade Harilaos Florakis highly appraised the Bulgarian people's high achievements in building socialism and spoke about the activity by the KKE and the Greek working people against the local and foreign monopolies, against U.S. and NATO imperialism as well as about the rallying of all anti-imperialistic and democratic forces for defending the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

The two party leaders emphasized that at the present time when imperialism and primarily U.S. imperialism, backed by the Chinese leadership, is undertaking a number of steps aimed at exacerbating the international situation, stopping the process of detente and securing for itself a militant supremacy by increasing the arms race, it is necessary to apply systematic and effective efforts for the mobilization of the people's masses in the struggle to develop international cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence and the Helsinki Final Act.

The BCP and the KKE express a readiness to decisively contribute to this struggle and more particularly to the efforts to strengthen peace and good neighborliness in the Balkans as well as for a peaceful Mediterranean--without any nuclear weapons. The cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, the workers movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement and also particularly the unity and unity of action of the communist and workers movement acquires particularly important significance for the solution of the basic issues of our times--protecting and strengthening peace, deepening the process of detente and disarmament.

The BCP and the KKE acclaim the positive results achieved at the meeting of the European communist and workers parties on peace and disarmament held in Paris at the end of April. These results are an incentive for other similar initiatives by the peace-loving forces.

The two leaders expressed confidence that a successful end of the Madrid meeting would contribute to complementing political detente with military detente. Expressing their parties' solidarity with the struggle by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for national independence and social progress, the two party leaders emphasized that the Cypriot problem must be resolved in a peaceful manner within the framework of the UN resolutions.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Harilaos Florakis were very pleased to note the ascending development of Bulgarian-Greek relations. They stressed that a further development and expansion of these relations is in the interest of the two neighboring people and in the interest of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

The traditional fraternal ties between the BCP and the KKE are developing in a spirit of genuine friendship and deep mutual respect. A determination was expressed to strengthen and develop these relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the noble ideals of peace and socialism.

The talks between the two party leaders, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, reaffirmed the unanimity of views of the two parties on all fundamental issues of the present time.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

STANISHEV RECEIVES PCE LEADERS 24 AUGUST

AU241909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee Secretary, on 24 August received Jaime Balestero and Jose Sandoval, members of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the PCE, who are vacationing in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

During the meeting the participants exchanged information on the two parties' activities as well as opinions on the world situation and international communist movement. The possibilities of further expanding the friendly relations between the BCP and the PCE were also discussed.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU221917 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Maputo, 22 Aug (BTA)--Agreements and a final protocol were signed here today on the talks of a Bulgarian party and government delegation, led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and representatives of Mozambique and the Frelimo Party. The agreements are an important precondition for a (?further) expansion and development of cooperation and economic contacts between the two countries.

The delegation was received by Mr Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, to whom Mr Ognyan Doynov handed a personal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed with the participation of Mr Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice-president of the State Council, and Mr Stamen Stamenov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian party and government delegation left for Zimbabwe today.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS ON 'STATES SECRETS' LIST

AU221226 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Report from STATE GAZETTE on various government decisions, decrees rules and regulations, including a list of "state secrets"]

[Excerpt] Issue No 65 of the STATE GAZETTE carries a list of facts, documents and objects that represent state secrets of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The list was approved and adopted by decision No 30 of the Council of Ministers on 4 June 1980. The list includes facts referring to the country's defense, internal security and foreign policy, as well as a number of facts about the transportation, communications, finance and trade sectors.

COMMENTATOR COMPARES POLISH SITUATION WITH CSSR IN 1968

LD241048 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Commentary by Prague radio editor Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Excerpt] Some Western news media liken the current situation in Poland's Baltic towns to Czechoslovakia in 1968. Such a comparison holds only in one particular aspect: Just as Czechoslovakia 12 years ago, present-day Poland has seen the activation of anti-socialist elements who, tongue in cheek, declare themselves to be genuine proponents and defenders of people's rights, but in actual fact they only betray the people, driving them to the brink of a catastrophe. Twelve years ago the fate of socialism was at stake in Czechoslovakia, and now certain antisocialist forces in Poland relying on backing from anticommunist centers in the West, would like to play a similar game in the Polish Baltic region.

Czechoslovakia has acquired one valuable experience, namely that the defeat of forces hostile to socialism has created prerequisites for a peaceful development of socialism to the benefit of the people, their well-being, and the unprecedented growth of the international authority of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

POLISH PRESS QUOTED IN REPORTAGE ON STRIKES, GIEREK SPEECH

Comment by Kvasnicka

LD221020 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A note by editor Vaclav Kvasnicka is devoted to the situation in Poland and to the response to the Polish radio and television address by first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek.

Western communications media are now paying considerable attention to Poland. Many would like to see in the current events in that country as a blow to socialism, a blow to the socialist orientation of progress in Poland. As is customary in such cases they side with those who give rise to antisocialist actions, who try to misuse temporary economic di iculties in Poland to attack the foundations of the social system. That is why they distort the situation and suppress voices which objectively reflect the situation in the country.

They approached the radio and television address by Edward Gierek in this way. The measures which the PZPR Central Committee Politburo proposed through him are in fact being accepted in Poland in the knowledge that the party and state leadership has seriously considered the current situation; that it intends to resolve all problems disturbing the society; and that it wants consistently to advance along the path of social and economic policy set at the start of the current decade by the sixth party congress. It wants to advance along a path leading to the satisfaction of the requirements of the working man.

The Polish paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY recalls in this connection that criticisms of shortcomings must mean above all a development of socialism because socialism means justice, and respect for people and their work. Another Polish daily, SZTANDAR MLODYCH, points out that antisocialist forces in Gdansk are proclaiming slogans aimed against the foundations of the Polish state system, against socialism and security of the state. These forces want in fact to prevent a dialogue between the party and the working class, to promote trouble in the society and to weaken socialism.

That is why upright Poles see actions of antisocialist elements as a threat to the values of the socialist society of which they are proud.

It emerged from Gierek's radio and television address that the party and state leadership is firmly determined to resolve existing problems by political means such as by adopting correct and effective measures, for instance, by changes in the structure of production, by a temporary halt of some investments and so forth.

Instances of interruption [preruseni] of work in no case assist the solution of problems. On the contrary, they intensify them. The enemies of socialism are interestd in such interruptions of work. The Polish state leadership opposed them in an uncompromising manner. It stressed quite rightly that Poland will continue to advance on the path of the construction of a socialist society. The overwhelming majority of the Polish people, too, are of the same conviction. In spite of interruption of work at some places in the country, Poles work in a selfless way with the aim of overcoming existing difficulties and problems and of creating good prerequisites for a further socialist development of the country and for the well-being and happiness of its people.

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU221205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 80 p 7

["JL"-signed dispatch by RUDE PRAVO's Warsaw correspondent: "Essential Need for Everyone's Utmost Responsibility; After Edward Gierek's Television Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 August--The speech by Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on Polish television and radio devoted to the present economic and political situation in the country, about which we informed our readers on Wednesday [20 August], was received by the Polish public with great interest. It answered a number of open questions. The measures proposed by the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and conveyed to the public by Comrade Gierek are being received with the awareness that the party leadership is seriously dealing with the present situation. This is how TRYBUNA LUDU characterizes the response to Edward Gierek's speech.

TRYBUNA LUDU adds that Comrade Gierek's words provided confirmation that the party and its leadership want, taking into consideration all possibilities, to solve the problems that are worrying society and that they want to consistently tread the path of socio-economic policy laid down by the sixth [PZPR] congress at the threshold of the present decade--that is, a policy which sees the satisfaction of man's needs as its main and sole purpose.

The paper further mentions that the measures being prepared in this respect require changes in the structure of production or also temporary suspension of some investment projects. However, TRYBUNA LUDU adds, work and the full utilization of the existing material and manpower potential will be the basic factor affecting the realization of these plans. The party leadership's policy and the government's recent decision ensuing from it must be backed by the good work of all enterprises and all collectives.

The attitude expressed by the PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU that the occurrences of interruption of work in no case facilitate the solution of problems but, on the contrary, deepen them is also being received by the working people.

In its commentary "Responsibility and Mutual Trust" the paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH points out that antisocialist forces in Gdansk have put forward slogans directed against the foundations of the Polish state system and the state's security. [paragraph continues]

The real aim of these forces is to foil a matter-of-fact dialogue between the party and the workers class and to sow chaos in society. It is, therefore, our duty to resolutely stand up to them, the paper stresses.

Another paper, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, stresses that in his speech Edward Gierek appealed to all parties and organizations and to the nation as a whole with a call for cooperation. Members of the united people's party are receiving this appeal with full seriousness and responsibility. They will continue as much as they can to build a socialist Poland, together with the PZPR and society as a while.

The picture of everyday life in Poland is quite different from the way in which various enemies would like to see it. The Polish press reports on the great dedication of farmers and tens of thousands of volunteer helpers during the harvest, of which more than a half has already been brought in. The food industry is also working at full speed. Great tribute is also due to steel workers and transport employees for the great zeal they are showing in fulfilling the tasks set by the plan.

DISSIDENTS, WESTERN JOURNALISTS, OTHER 'ANTISOCIALISTS' CRITICIZED

AU221436 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Weight of Historical Lesson:]

[Text] Czechoslovakia has had quite special experiences with the methods of bourgeois propaganda, one of the latest being during the tragic fall of 1938 when we suddenly became a "quite unknown country" which "was not worth fighting for", and even "a dangerous ally of the Bolsheviks," so as to enable the Western powers to conceal the fact that they had thrown us onto Hitler's path with the aim of freeing the way for the Nazi hordes to undertake their planned attack against the Soviet Union. They most dexterously forgot, calmly and without any pangs of conscience, that only shortly before they had been calling the same "unknown" Czechoslovakia "the showroom of democracy in central Europe." Such was their behavior toward us at the time when the bourgeoisie ruled our country.

The slanders they have produced against us in the last 35 years would make sizable mountains. However, leaving aside the volume of the slanders, we discover that their range essentially keeps repeating itself with a monotony that verges on boredom. In our new houses and factories, on our new roads, in the midst of modern technology and a highly cultivated environment we are "so inattentive" that we have failed to notice that, in fact, we foundered immediately after the war and if not at that time, then at at least we have done so a hundred times since then. The photographs documenting our miserable life during capitalism which our children view with disbelieving eyes should, according to the preconceptions of bourgeois propaganda, be the subject of our unfilfillable dreams and nostalgia.... The authors of such nonsense apparently themselves count upon being listened to only by the uninformed while those who are informed do not give a hoot for the figments of their imagination.

It is a telling fact that throughout the entire postwar period bourgeois propaganda praised the conditions in Czechoslovakia only in 1968 when we drifted into profound difficulties and when the offensive of rightwing forces along with the disintegration of institutions posed a threat to our people's most fundamental gains. It is equally telling that in the past 11 years, which are, apart from other things, the period of the fastest growth of the standard of living in our nations' history the anti-Czechoslovak propaganda in the West reached its greatest intensity. [paragraph continues]

In this period of time attempts at more objective information about socialist Czechoslovakia have been mostly unwelcome, even to fulfill the role of "proof" of the "objectivitiy" of individual newspapers and the [Western] mass information media as a whole. Many a bourgeois journalist could talk at length about the problems he has had with his boss for mere signs of decency and respectability in his view of the Czechoslovak reality.

Because the Czechoslovak reality--our real socialism--does not suit the owners of these "information" media they simply ignore it or they rework it. We thus repeatedly come across "reportages" about "gray and run-down cities" with their, according to one version, "almost deserted streets" and, according to another version, "streets crowded with depressed, gray and carelessly dressed people." Because these "depressed and gray" people are still not willing to express their "disagreement with the regime" a new theory has sprung up recently: The citizens of Czechoslovakia are allegedly concentrating all their interest on their cars, weekend cottages and family houses and only the apolitical attitude resulting from this prevents them from resolutely voicing their "antigovernment stand."

These someresults of the propaganda gymnasts undoubtedly also have positive aspects. They furnish the people in the West who are exposed to their influence with interesting contrasts and provide, in fact, in a peculiar form of information that in "perpetually declining" Czechoslovakia cars, weekend cottages and family houses have become a matter of mass consumption....

If we tally up the items about Czechoslovakia carried by the most important bourgeois mass disinformation media in the last 3 years, we will find out that items about the so-called Charter signatories hold first place, as though there was nothing else in Czechoslovakia than this little group of political castaways and as if they stood for our nation, their thinking and conduct.

However, the very development of this flow of material in the hostile propaganda is very instructive. While for a long time they were trying to present the charterites as the nucleus of a "large political movement" they could not keep it secret ad infinitum that what is involved is only a handful of people who are totally isolated from the people and reality and who, moreover, are persistently divided even among themselves. Recently the charterites have been serving the bourgeois propaganda merely as the basis for the production of inflated fabrications about the alleged injustice inflicted in our country on some individuals whom we do not let publicly scream their antisocialist lies.

Thus even propagandists who wish the opposite to be true cannot conceal the successes and the strength of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia and the continuing profound disintegration and insignificance of the antisocialist elements. This applies to the same extent to those who stayed in the republic and to those who sought refuge in emigration. The logic of the development of failed political turncoats is relentless. People in whose eyes in the initial period of building socialism no measure was radical enough and no method harsh enough and who, for a change, in the critical years took pride in their "boundless" liberalism have been lately in the West landing ever more frequently in the arms of black and the blackest reaction.

It is a strange sight to see next to oneself a chess player [Ludek Pachman] who in the postwar period used to pass himself off as "communist radical" and "consistent atheist," only to discover after a "period of revival" his "Christian soul" and to become in the FRG a passionate adherent of Franz Josef Strauss.

It is strange to see how he, alongside a former functionary [Zdenek Mlynar] who today "regards himself a social democrat" and a journalist [presumably Ota Filip] who, in connection with his emigration to the FRG, has found out that "he is actually German," is soliciting the favors of Sudeten German revanchists! Strange indeed, but in full accord with their political and human substance.

For these people the postwar expulsion of Germans from Czechoslovakia is a "tragic error," because it allegedly "buried democracy in our country." It was to be a special kind of democracy which the Sudeten German Hitlerites were to safeguard! When the Sudeten DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, the paper of the Sudeten German revanchists in the FRG, stated some time ago that these emigrants from Czechoslovakia have come to recognize the so-called Munich agreement, not one of the aforementioned gentlemen protested.

It is understandable: Why should they defend Czechoslovakia in its internationally recognized borders when they had gone so far as to describe even the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic itself in 1918 as a historical error! That is how those who used to assert and still assert even today that they are the most patriotic patriots we ever had end up. After all, this is nothing but further proof of the old experience that certain types of failed pseudopoliticians would eradicate from history with the greatest pleasure the nation and state that sent them to the devil. Such an attitude is nothing else but a confirmation that they were justified in sending them to the devil and that it was high time to do so.

It is no coincidence that in the FRG these former "superpatriots" encounter the criticism and disagreement of even those political circles that, although not sympathetic to the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, realistically see the state and needs of today's world--that is, the existing balance of forces and the inevitability of all-round peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems.

These groups of emigrants go as far as not only to cling to political slogans of the darkest reaction, but they are even spreading them actively and with initiative. For them, just as for Strauss, the relaxation of international tension is an "unhealthy illusion." Together with the mouthpieces of the military-industrial complexes they demand that NATO be strengthened and that armament be stepped up. These emigrants were among the most ferocious preachers of the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games which embarrassingly failed. Regardless of the disputes that divide them, they sing in chorus in advocating the consistent implementation of the Western alliance with China aimed against the socialist community.

To the collection of their political profiles from the past has been added the last one, the most telling: the profile of defeated, vicious reactionaries. They had it before, mind you, only they used to be successful in disguising it--sometimes very successful, at other times not so.

We will never forget that their defeat and the marked strengthening of the socialist community that is firmly connected with it, was and is the foundation on which the relaxation of international tension developed in the seventies, the relaxation whose most significant event was the CSCE in Helsinki. The unity and the strength of the socialist community has brought Europe positive changes which have been firmly anchored in relations among its states and nations. The continuing peaceful future of our continent and of the whole world is connected with the unity and the strength of the socialist community.

Historical lessons are an indivisible part of the nations' memory. People have a good memory, but those who have separated themselves from the people and who have betrayed them, have lost theirs.

RUDE PRAVO ELABORATES ON CRUDE OIL TRANSIT LOSSES

AU221211 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 80 p 3

[Ivan Soukup article: "Where Have 360,000 Tons of Crude Oil Gone? CSSR People's Control Committee Looked Into Crude Deficiencies"]

[Excerpts] Last year more than 360,000 tons of crude oil and oil products disappeared. Let us compare this with the fact that--apart from the decisive imports from the Soviet Union, which amount to more than 99 percent--last year we bought 0.5 million tons of crude oil in the capitalist countries. Thus, these imports were little more than enough to merely cover the crude oil losses that occurred during transport and processing. These facts have led the CSSR People's Control Committee, in cooperation with the people's control committees in the republics, to check on the causes of the losses incurred.

The raw materials for power production are not only becoming more and more expensive but the values to be gained from the use of these materials are irretrivably lost. This primarily applies to the rationalization of consumption, but it is even worse if these raw materials disappear without having been used--if they soak into the ground and so forth. Opportunity for this is offered by the bad technical state of technological facilities, storage reservoirs and so forth.

The drainage of crude oil at refineries into the ground and into sewer and underground waters also had adverse ecological consequences. This was primarily caused by obsolete operational facilities that lack ground water protection means.

The check on economy in crude oil processing has also yielded certain positive information--for instance, concerning the utilization of used oils, which we have been urging for years. We are succeeding in gradually materializing the resolution adopted by the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic on the collection and procurement of used oils. The Benzinol enterprise has procured more than 58,000 tons of motor oils since 1977, from which amount about 17,000 tons of good quality regenerated oils were produced.

However, side by side with the positive examples, the check-up has found many negative phenomena. One must not observe inactively the losses ensuing, for instance, due to the imperfect seals on connections in reservoirs or to the imperfect operations of technological facilities. It is necessary to resolutely act against theft, too. Some people show a lot of inventiveness in this bad habit.

A substantial part of the crude oil comes to our territory from the Soviet Union through pipelines. Only 1.6 percent is transported in containers. However, further demands are made on transport by the processing industry, within the framework of its cooperation structures, supplies to consumers and so forth. Although last year railroad transport overfulfilled its economic commitments in accordance with its transport possibilities, nevertheless automobile transport, which is more demanding in terms of energy and freight, had to participate in the transport of several tens of thousands of tons of crude oil.

Another problem in crude oil transport and the transport of products made from it by railroad is the poor state of damaged container cars. The plan of repairs was overfulfilled last year; nevertheless the railroad network operated a considerable number of container cars that were not fully fit for use, because the urgency of the shipments demanded that these container cars be used.

Crude oil products, nevertheless, were not spilled onto the rail track every time, but the generous norms of envisaged losses enabled the consumers not to empty the containers properly.

The knowledge acquired in the check by the people's control bodies has yielded an extensive study report, from which all levels of management in the ministries of industry of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics should thoroughly learn a lesson. Above all, the executives should wake up from their unhealthy slumber. Up to now they have shown too much leniency, and even the leading workers in the two ministries have freely accepted this attitude.

It is not pleasant that the conclusion of the control report states that leading workers in ministries and subordinated economic production units lacked a sufficiently clear view of the technical state and use of measuring technology, and also devoted insufficient attention to the modernization of the mechanical facilities of refineries and to measures of a noninvestment nature that could lead to reducing the losses of crude oil and oil products.

The hole into which considerable amounts of the precious and expensive raw material are disappearing must be properly closed. Those golden times when every loss could be written off within the norm stipulations and when the norm was even adjusted to meet this irresponsible economy have ended. In the future it will not be acceptable to say that the drain of crude oil and its products need not be looked into if the losses are lower than the set norm. Those who come out with such views cannot be entrusted with leading economic functions. The more than 360,000 tons of crude oil and products made from it which had irretrievably disappeared through the trapdoor had to be purchased for precious means in the capitalist countries. A considerable part of these means could have been employed more usefully.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS CPCZ POLICIES GOALS

AU221255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Policy"]

[Excerpts] The CPCZ's policy has always been and continues to be oriented toward ensuring the pivotal and everyday interests of our people. It is a policy of the struggle for lasting peace, for the construction of an advanced socialist society and for high living and cultural standards of the working people.

The experiences of Socialist Czechoslovakia and of other countries of the socialist community show that world imperialism does not miss a single opportunity to try to resist this policy of peaceful socialist construction, disturb the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, erect obstacles to their economic, social and cultural development and--where it finds suitable conditions for it--to disintegrate and liquidate the socialist system. In Czechoslovakia rightwing forces attempted in the 1968-69 period, with the active help of foreign reaction, to bring about a counterrevolutionary reversal. However, the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' international assistance thwarted this plan.

Today Czechoslovakia is again a firm part of the socialist community. Under the leadership of the CPCZ our people are successfully implementing the construction of an advanced socialist society. Our struggle for peace and socialism unites us firmly with the Soviet Union, with the countries of the socialist community, with the international workers class and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world. The unity and multifaceted cooperation of the CEMA countries and the implementation of the program of socialist economic integration create good conditions for the fulfillment of the complicated and exacting task of raising the Czechoslovak economy's effectiveness.

The Marxist-Leninist general line as elaborated by the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses constitutes the firm foundation of our policy, as Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, stated at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

This line expresses the vital interests of our people and is in full accordance with the present level and with the further tasks of our socialist society's development. In implementing this line we achieved considerable successes in the seventies. We have built a modern and advanced economy and established the material-technical base for an advanced socialist society. The dynamics of its development is borne out, for instance, by the fact that our industry now produces more in a month than it did in a whole year in the bourgeois republic.

The substantial expansion of our participation in the international socialist division of labor was another significant factor of the economic development in the seventies.

Our society's social structure has undergone profound changes. In contrast to capitalism it is the drawing closer of classes and social strata and the intensification of the moral and political unity of the Czechoslovak people which constitutes the basic trend.

All these are undoubtedly positive results of the implementation of the policy of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses in the past decade, results which have been reflected in the considerable improvement of living standards and as a result of which the seventies are justly ranking among the most successful periods of socialist construction in our country. However, without belittling in any way the successes of these years we do not lose sight of the fact that they could have been even far more significant, had we all more resolutely come to terms with simplified and outdated approaches to economic development, with formalism, with violations of planning and work discipline and so forth. And, above all, let us not forget that the tasks facing us with full urgency at present, tasks which stem from the need to substantially improve efficiency and quality in our economy, are far more demanding.

Our policy has always been and continues to be a policy which is in the interest of the workers class, in the interest of the people. The entire almost 60-year-old history of the CPCZ is evidence that our party has always pursued a single goal: to guide the workers class and other working people in the struggle for the fulfillment of their just demands and to ensure our country's and its people's all-round development. Therein lies our party's justified pride. Therein also lies the source of its strength and of the assurance with which it approaches the solution of the complicated tasks of the present period.

PRACE NOTES WORKER 'WEAKNESSES' TOWARD PARTY POLICY

AU231513 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "An Active Attitude"]

[Excerpts] We have achieved successes thanks to the policy of the party, the ideas and thoughts of which have been turned into concrete deeds by the honest and creative work of our workers, farmers, technicians, engineers and scientists. But despite the undoubted positive results we continue to have certain weaknesses and shortcomings. In the first place is the slow growth of the effectiveness of our economy, the failure to fulfill the plan in all indexes, the insufficient utilization of scientific-technical progress and so forth.

These problems are creating certain difficulties in our national economy, and so far, their most general cause is that frequently the level of management and the organization of work are still not up to the current demands, and that not all people are working in the way demanded by the tasks.

If, on the one hand, we have heroes of socialist labor, outstanding workers, innovators and members of socialist labor brigades who are devoting all their mind and creative energy, their honesty and diligence to society's benefit, there are on the other hand people doing the exact opposite of this. They can be found everywhere, regardless of whether they have a certificate of apprenticeship paper in their pocket, or an engineer's or doctor's diploma. For them their job, their position in the job, is a means not only for acquiring unjustified material advantages but for utilitarianism and enrichment at the cost of others. They also have an inconsiderate, uncomradely attitude toward their colleagues and the working collective. They put personal advantage above all else. They maneuver and use tactics. They seek out influential and profitable acquaintances and are not averse to corruption and bribery. And not only that, luxurious villas, cottages and cars--preferably of Western make--are the measure of value and the criteria of the way of life for such people, and they are not in the least tormented by the thought how to "earn" enough for all this.

In criticizing the vestiges of petit bourgeois tendencies we fully realize that today it is no longer a matter of recognizing or rejecting the ideas of a conscious building of the socialist society by the working people, nor is it a matter of agreement or disagreement with the shaping of the new man--it is a matter of the permanently active life attitude of each of us.

An active attitude toward the society and the tasks that are becoming increasingly exacting and complicated from day to day will neither fall from heaven, nor is it the result of sentimental reasons, be they ever so sincere. Man is reared by man; he is shaped by the conditions in which he lives and by the creation to which he contributes, and he acquires a conscious-minded attitude through political education. But the decisive thing is that political maturity and devotion to the cause of socialism be manifested in daily work. The most reliable criterion of conscious-mindedness are concrete deeds, the results of work of both individuals and of entire working collectives. And not only this--it is also the courage to support all that is progressive, to wage a relentless battle against inertia, complacency and conservatism, and uncompromisingly to push through order and discipline and the fulfillment of daily duties; the lack of fear to come out against incorrect opinions, against people who would even like to cast doubts on the correctness of our policy, as well as against those striving to belittle in any way whatsoever the results achieved. Of course it is frequently not easy, and also thoroughly results in personal troubles.

But once and for all, the socialist civic conscious-mindedness must put an end to the petit bourgeois "let sleeping dogs lie," which is poisoning the lives of honest people and belittling, or even frustrating, their efforts, and which in its last effect, amasses obstacles on the path toward fulfilling the all-social tasks.

BRIEFS

HOPS CULTIVATION--In Slovakia hops are cultivated in three districts--Trencin, Topolcany and Trnava. The hops acreage this year is 1,436 hectares, which is 100 hectares more than last year. The acreage has increased the most in the Trencin District. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 21 Aug 80 p 7 AU]

ADN REPORTS SCHMIDT'S DECISION TO CANCEL VISIT

LD221636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has canceled the working meeting for next week in the GDR with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Government spokesman State Secretary Klaus Boelling, following a 4-hour discussion with the chancellor in Hamburg, read a statement which said that the latest events in Europe made a meeting at present appear unsuitable.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES 22 AUGUST; TALKS HELD

Welcome at Airport

LD221028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0847 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and President of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), arrived on Friday in Berlin for a state visit of several days to the GDR. The Zambian head of state was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

With his visit Kenneth Kaunda returns a visit by a GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker in February 1979 to Lusaka.

Other members of the party and state leadership assembled together with Erich Honecker to welcome the representatives of this central African state which is linked in solidarity with the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Kenneth Kaunda, who is accompanied by his wife, expressed their pleasure at their first meeting on GDR soil. "I am glad to visit your country," President Kaunda said. Then the Zambian head of state presented to his host other Zambian personages.

The following were present to welcome President Kaunda and his entourage: members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag and Erich Mueckenberger. Also present were Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Dr Heinrich Homann, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the State Council Alois Pisnik, Secretary of the State Council, Heinz Eichler, and other personages.

President Kaunda was received with military honors.

The president is accompanied by the following entourage during his state visit: Members of the UNIP Central Committee R.C. Kamanga, chairman of the Committee for Political and Legal Affairs; H. Mulemba, member of parliament and chairman of the Committee for Cadre and Discipline Matters; K. Makasa, chairman of the Committee for Rural Development; members of parliament R. Chisupa, minister for trade and industry; K.S.K. Musokotwane, minister of finance; W.M. Chakulya, foreign minister; U.G. Mwila, minister for agriculture and water economy, Zambian minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; S.X.Q. Shimabale, as well as other personages and experts.

President Kaunda was cordially welcomed outside his residence, the Niederschoenhausen Schloss, by hundreds of citizens of the GDR capital and also upon his arrival at the airport.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD221544 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Aug (ADN)--Zambian President David Kenneth Kaunda in a wreath-laying ceremony this afternoon paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism. He was accompanied by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. They were welcomed by Col Wilhelm Walter, deputy city commandant of the GDR capital.

Talks With Honecker

LD221824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin 22 Aug (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday afternoon Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, for a friendly talk. During the meeting, which took place at the State Council building in Berlin's Marx-Engels Square, the two statesmen expressed their conviction that their talks would be taking place in a spirit of friendship, trust and mutual understanding.

They agreed to consolidate further the manifold friendly cooperation between the SED and the United National Independence Party [UNIP], The GDR and Republic of Zambia, and also to collaborate constructively in future in solving international questions.

President Kaunda signed the guest book of the chairman of the GDR State Council.

Next the official negotiations between Erich Honecker and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda commenced in the State Council building.

The GDR has represented by:

Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and food; Friedmar Clausnitzer, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Horst Koehler, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Zambia.

The Republic of Zambia was represented by: R.C. Kamanga, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Political and Legal Affairs; H. Mulemba, member of the UNIP Central Committee, member of parliament and chariman of the new appointments and discipline; K. Makasa, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Rural Development; R. Chisupa, member of parliament and minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade; K.S.K. Musokotwane, member of parliament and minister of finance; W.M. Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of foreign affairs; U.G. Mwila, member of parliament and minister for agriculture and water development; and S.X.Q. Shimable, Zambian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ARMY FACILITIES, DEPARTS

Visit With Troops

AU221915 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--The Mozambique military delegation under the leadership of Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 19 August visited the 'Hermann Duncker' antiaircraft missile regiment of the air force/air defense forces.

"The delegation was welcomed by Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense.

"Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the air force/air defense forces, briefed the military figures about the efforts in reliably defending the airspace of the GDR and of the socialist states."

He praised the initiative of the regiment members in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and noted that the regiment has always fulfilled all tasks within the service system of the Warsaw Pact states and has scored excellent and good results at practice firings. "At a firing position the guests familiarized themselves with modern missile complexes, radar and missile control stations and were shown the detection, tracking and combatting of aerial targets at various altitudes."

In the morning the delegation had visited a training center of the land forces. "Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and chief of the land forces, briefed the delegation about new experiences and results in combat training of tank soliders and motorized riflemen. In doing so the guests were familiarized witha advanced equipment and devices which have been tested in troop service."

On the training ground soliders, using automated and semi-automated installations, demonstrated how riflemen can be intensively trained for practice firings with relatively little expenditure. In classrooms the military delegation made itself familiar with the training and advanced training of noncommissioned officers, ensigns and officers struggling in their combat collectives for military mastery in the "Combat Position 80" contest.

Departure 22 August

LD222259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2017 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin 22 August (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, received the Mozambique military delegation led by Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee and national defense minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, for a farewell visit on Friday. In the course of the discussion, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides agreed that the visit by the Mozambique military delegation to units and teaching establishments of the National People's Army and the diverse meetings and fruitful exchange of experience had contributed to strengthening the close and friendly ties between the National People's Army and the national liberation forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The same day the delegation was given a ceremonial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

'THOUSANDS' WELCOME CSSR TROOPS ARRIVING FOR MANEUVERS

LD241650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Dresden--A cordial reception was given this afternoon to soldiers and officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army who arrived in the GDR to take part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers. Thousands of people bid them a friendly welcome at the festively decorated Loebau railway station, Dresden Bezirk. Children and young people presented the army officials from the neighboring fraternal country with bouquets of flowers on the station platform before the train continued on its way after a brief halt.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH MARTINIQUE CP LEADER

AU231507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Armand Nicolas, secretary general of the Communist Party of Martinique (CPM), who is currently paying a short visit to the GDR, in an interview with our staffer Jochen Preussler answered questions on the present situation on the Antilles Island--an overseas department of France--and on his party's policy.

"In view of the increasing social tensions, the struggle of our party is directed at the consistent defense of the interests of the working people," Armand Nicolas said at the beginning of the talk and explained that the effects of the capitalist crisis not only hit the workers, rural workers and small peasants, but also increasingly affected the small traders, craftsmen and other strata of the social middle classes. Due to the curtailed sugar cane production necessitated by the conditions of the world markets--the number of sugar factories decreased from 13 to 2 within a matter of years--and other crisis symptoms, unemployment rose to 40 percent. Falling wages and inflation are also cause for concern, the secretary general said, adding that the CPM has presented an alternative plan containing proposals for an immediate solution of Martinique's most urgent problems.

Government measures--efforts at birth control and measures to regulate immigration (150,000 former Martinique inhabitants are currently living in France)--are not sufficient. The communists' plan, Armand Nicolas stressed, provides for a better use of Martinique's own resources, for expansion of sugar cane cultivation, an increase of small and medium-sized enterprises, an expansion of meat production and the fishing industry, and for cultivation of crops which today have to be imported in order to secure the people's supply. In this connection, he pointed to the party's successful striving for a broad alliance of the democratic forces, such as the coordination committee of trade union centers, small traders and various employee organizations, which also includes the most representative trade union center, the CGTM, [General Center of Martinique Workers] in which the communist party is very influential.

"The Seventh CPM Party Congress in April of this year advocated an even closer link of the party with the masses, and the achievement of political autonomy--that is to say the right of the inhabitants of Martinique to determine their own internal affairs concerning the economy, social progress, or culture, within the French Republic," the secretary general said.

On the situation in the Caribbean he said: We decisively condemn the imperialist policy of tutelage, exploitation and oppression in the area. We consistently reject U.S. imperialism's gunboat diplomacy, expressed especially in the maneuvers against Cuba, Jamaica and Grenada as well as in the preposterous establishment of a U.S. intervention force for the Caribbean. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, we unite in even closer solidarity with the fraternal parties of the Caribbean area and all of Latin America and all anti-imperialist forces. In this spirit we participated in the conference of communist parties of Latin America and the Caribbean area in June 1975 in Havana, and in other meetings. For this reason, we also maintain close friendly ties with the Cuban Communist Party.

Speaking on the CPM's international position, Armand Nicolas stressed: "We advocate a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, disarmament and the defense of peace, and we condemn the course of confrontation of the United States and other NATO states on the international level. From the beginning we have supported the USSR's internationalistic aid for Afghanistan, and we welcome the most recent peace proposals of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. The CPM is a Marxist-Leninist party on the firm basis of proletarian internationalism."

On his visit to the GDR the CPM secretary general stated in conclusion: "My visit aims at further developing the already very cordial and fraternal relations between our parties. I am impressed by the firm building of developed socialism in the GDR, and by the people's solidarity with our struggle. The talks I had were very satisfying. I observed great progress in Dresden and Berlin since my last visit 4 years ago. I believe that socialism in the GDR is in good hands."

REPORTAGE ON 20-24 AUGUST YOUTH FESTIVAL WITH CUBA

Opening of Festival

AU221208 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Summary] The first "Meeting of Friendship Between the Youth of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba" opened in Rostock on Wednesday night [20 August] with an enthusiastic show of the close affiliation between the members of the FDJ and the Union of Young Cuban Communists [UJC]. The opening ceremony was attended by Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee Politburo member, Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the UJC National Committee.

In their addresses the first secretaries of the two youth associations praised the firm friendship and active solidarity linking the two countries and their young people.

In the afternoon, Egon Krenz and Luis Orlando Dominguez signed a "Program of Cooperation Between the FDJ and the UJC for 1981-1985." The FDJ accepted an invitation for the second friendship meeting, to be held in 1984 on the Island of Freedom.

A friendship club was opened in the building of the National People's Army in Rostock on the same day.

Krenz Address

AU221209 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Summary] The chanting of worker and youth songs and shouts of "Viva" for the GDR and Cuba, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro, our parties and youth associations, marked the impressive beginning of the opening ceremony of the Cuban-GDR youth festival in Rostock on 20 Aug. After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, addressed the meeting.

"It fills us with special joy, he said, that this youth meeting is taking place a few weeks after the successful meeting between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro in Cuba, the results of which opened up a new chapter in the relations between the GDR and Cuba. 'The treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries is above all a treaty for the young people since it reaches into the next century.'

"Speaking to the representatives of the young Cuban generation he reaffirmed: 'The solidarity with Cuba will remain close to the heart of the GDR youth! In defending your revolutionary achievements, you will always find us in firm and closed ranks at your side!' The GDR youth welcomes the young internationalists, the sons and daughters of the Moncada heroes, who never hesitate to support the peoples struggling for national and social independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, standing at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Amidst strong applause, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council reaffirmed the firm support for the just demands of the Cuban people for an unconditional return of the territory of the Guantanamo military base illegally held by the United States, and for halting of the U.S. blockade against the Island of Freedom.

"Egon Krenz emphasized that FDJ and the Union of Young Cuban Communists [UJC] have the same goals, the same friends and enemies in the joint struggle for a world of peace, free from exploitation of man by man, for a world of freedom and human dignity. He pointed out that the GDR youth is performing great feats in the FDJ party congress initiative for the benefit of their socialist fatherland, which carries great political economic weight.

"'The GDR youth knows that the results of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea serve the securing of peace and the happy future of our people,' The speaker emphasized. In conclusion, he stressed that the days of the friendship meeting will show how the members of UJC and FDJ are standing side by side to strengthen their socialist fatherlands and secure them reliably against any imperialist attack."

Speaking after Egon Krenz, Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the UJC National Committee, expressed thanks for the cordial reception and expounded on the education of Cuban youth under the banner of their Marxist-Leninist party, in full harmony with the ideas of patriotism and internationalism. He pointed to the significant successes reached in the anti-imperialist struggle which had helped to alter the balance of power further in favor of social progress, and condemned imperialism's continued rearmament and its slanderous campaigns against the socialist countries.

Honecker Greetings Message

AU221500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the "Meeting of Friendship Between the Youth of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba" in Rostock]

[Text] Dear friends of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, dear delegates of the Free German Youth: I convey the most cordial greetings and best wishes for success of your friendship meeting to you, the representatives of the Cuban and GDR youth, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and all citizens of the GDR.

The GDR and the Republic of Cuba are linked across the wide expanse of the ocean by firm friendship and active solidarity.

Our peoples are successfully erecting the socialist society. We are one in thought and deed. The first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil and the first free socialist country in America are closely cooperating in the most varying fields. The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed by Fidel Castro and me on 31 May of this year in Havana has opened up a new chapter in the fraternal relations between our states and peoples. Your meeting is an enthusiastic expression of the manner in which this treaty is being imbued with life by the young people of our countries, too. The GDR people and their young generation practice unshakable solidarity with the Cuban fraternal people against the aggressive course of imperialism and its attempts to put pressure of a political, economic and military kind on the Island of Freedom.

We are sure that your meeting will serve to deepen the firm friendship of the young people of our two countries, the Free German Youth and the Union of Young Communists of Cuba.

I wish all participants of the meeting as well as the hospitable Rostock citizens many cordial meetings and eventful days.

Castro Greetings Message

LD222034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 22 Aug 80

[By ADN editor Juergan Kaeding]

[Excerpts] Rostock, 22 Aug (ADN)--Fidel Castro today conveyed cordial greetings to the meeting of GDR and Cuban youths currently taking place in Rostock. "The bright future of mankind lies in the hands of the young", the greetings message reads. The meeting consolidated "the solidarity which is a firm part of the principles which unite us".

The words of the Cuban party and state leader were received with rapturous applause when read out Friday evening at the start of the Union of Young Communists' [UJC] representative cultural program given at the Rostock sports and congress hall, which was filled to capacity. A greetings message from Erich Honecker had already been published at the start of the five-day meeting (20-24 August).

While the official FDJ and UJC delegations, headed by their first secretaries Egon Krenz and Luis Orlando Dominguez, made a round trip through the city and port of Rostock this morning, the massive influx of youngsters from all over the country to attend the highlights of the meeting this weekend began this afternoon.

Today's festive finale was a reception by the GDR foreign minister for members and guests of honor of the meeting, held late tonight at the Baltic resort of Warnemuende.

Reception Held

LD222304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2127 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Rostock, 22 August (ADN)--A reception given by the GDR minister of foreign affairs for the delegations of the FDJ and the Union of Young Cuban Communists [UJC] was held in the Neptune Hotel in Warnemuende on Friday evening. In his toast, State Secretary and First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski paid tribute to the friendship meeting of GDR and Cuban youth as an impressive manifestation of the unshakable friendship, fraternal cooperation and active solidarity of the peoples of the two states and their youth.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD240906 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Representatives of GDR and Cuban youth demonstrated their commitment to the joint struggle for peace and to international solidarity in Rostock on Saturday morning. In front of the memorial to the victims of Hitler barbarism hundreds of members of the FDJ and the UJC [Union of Young Cuban Communists] reaffirmed their resolve to live up to the legacy of the anti-fascist patriots. The heads of the delegations of the two youth organizations, Egon Krenz and Luis Orlando Dominguez laid wreaths at the commemoration stone in Rostock's rose garden. This day of the friendship meeting is dominated by anti-imperialist solidarity.

Joint Letter Issued

LD250834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2008 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Rostock 24 Aug (ADN)--GDR and Cuban youth on Sunday evening addressed the party and state leaders of their two countries, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro, from Rostock with a pledge of their close friendship toward each other and toward the Soviet Union. At the conclsuion of their first friendship meeting (20 to 24 August) the two youth organizations, FDJ and UJC, [Union of Young Cuban Communists] adopted a joint letter pledging to do all they could to prevent imperialism from unleashing a new war.

"With firm resolution we affirm our unshakable solidarity with the youth in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean who, together with their peoples, are struggling for freedom and national independence," states the message. In bilateral relations, "the guiding rule in our actions right into the new millenium" would be the GDR-Cuban friendship treaty of 31 May 1980.

The letter was read out at a meeting at the memorial to the revolutionary sailors who gave the signal with their uprising in 1918 for the German November revolution. Other final high-points of the meeting were a spectacular music and dance show by the hosts in Rostock's Baltic stadium as well as a ball in the town's sport and congress hall. Present at the meeting were official FDJ and UJC delegations, led by their first secretaries, Egon Krenz and Luis Orlando Dominguez, as well as Cubans studying and working in the GDR and FDJ delegations from Rostock town and Bezirk, the country's 13 other Bezirke and Berlin. An ideological seminar on communist education, a variety of cultural events, including gala programs presented by both sides and a Cuban carnival in the streets of the 750-year old port and university town, formed high points of the meeting which gave the young people an opportunity for numerous meetings according to their vocational and professional interests.

The FDJ and UJC have thus started a new tradition which is to be continued in 1984 with a second meeting in Cuba. This was laid down in the program on cooperation between the two organizations for 1981 to 1985 signed by the two first secretaries in Rostock.

BRIEFS

VETERINARY AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Berlin--The veterinary agreement concluded between the governments of the GDR and the FRG came into force on Thursday with an exchange of notes. The agreement was signed on 21 December 1979. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 14 Aug 80 LD]

BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON POLISH STOPPAGES

LD241106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The strikes, which have been continuing for several weeks, have caused damage to the tune of several billions to the economy of the Polish People's Republic, already beset by serious problems, and to the population. Since the beginning of the week public transportation has come to a halt, the shipyards have been standing idle and the number of ships laden with foodstuffs, oil and other essential imported commodities that are awaiting to be unloaded in the ports, has been on the increase in the Baltic coastal towns of Gdansk, Szczecin and Elblag, which are the scene of the work stoppages. At the same time, freight trains are standing idle, laden with goods destined for exports, including Silesian black coal. Many of these commodities are earmarked for the payment of foreign debts.

The supply situation for the population varies from place to place and was the most difficult this weekend in Szczecin. As the Polish news agency has reported, it is only thanks to conscientious work by employees of the retail trade, the health service, the energy supply service and the gas and water services that the town of Szczecin can still function in these difficult circumstances.

At the same time work is going on in factories in other parts of the country, just as it is in the fields. Enormous efforts are being made in agriculture to make up for the delays caused by unfavorable weather and flooding.

Returning to the subject of the Baltic ports, since the beginning of the week government commissions have been negotiating with the strikers in the coastal towns about their claims, the majority of which are of an economic nature, though there are political ones among them, too. Some of these latter originate from the antisocialist anarchist groups which have infiltrated the strikers' ranks and are doing their best to ensure that the talks with the government commissions and the leaders of the enterprises should move along in accordance with their designs.

All this was described in detail by Edward Gierek in his radio and television speech on Monday evening. As he put it, problems had piled up in the country's economy and discontent had developed in their wake. In all this, apart from many objective factors, mistakes made in economic policy also played a part. He spoke about the concrete proposals designed to improve the situation and the position of supplies, proposals which are to be submitted soon to a Central Committee session. The various claims of the workers will be examined carefully but no steps aimed against the foundations of the political and social structure of socialist Poland will be tolerated. In this serious situation it is our most important task, the first secretary of the party noted, to ensure united action, the defense of the party's standpoint and its implementation in all circumstances.

The speech has met with a lively reaction in society. The Central Committee has sent all party members a letter which has been carefully studied, with the participation of people outside the party, at the members' meetings which began in the middle of the week. In the second half of the week, more and more people were voicing their anxiety, at other forums as well, about the existing and potential consequences of the work stoppages.

BUDAPEST TELEVISION COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY

LD240616 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, has announced in Washington that the United States has developed a new technology for the manufacture of military aircraft and cruise missiles which present radar installations cannot detect in time. The essence of the new technology is supposedly a special coating which absorbs radar waves, enabling the aircraft to reach their targets undetected.

The secret of these so-called secret weapons lasts for only a very limited time. After all, in 1945 the U.S. strategists said about the atom bomb, a few years later about the hydrogen bomb, that they would provide an advantage for decades. Harold Brown, who moved to his office in the Pentagon from a chair of nuclear physics at a famous American university, knows very well that in the sphere of military technology there are no enduring advantages. What is more, it was precisely Brown who said that the special coating neutralizing radar might be employed in 7 years' time.

The announcement must be seen as part of a chain. President Carter is trying to prove before November, the elections, that he is no less bellicose than the Republican candidate, Reagan, who is so loudly reviving many cold war slogans. Of course, the position of the Carter who signed the directive on the new nuclear strategy, Directive 59, which is in the process of becoming infamous, is significantly different from that of the U.S. president who appeared with such a cheerful smile at the signing of the SALT agreement in Vienna by the side of Leonid Brezhnev. What is more, it differs also from the position of the Carter who said at the congress of the American Legion in Boston on Thursday that it would be irresponsible to launch an arms race and went on to say that nothing good would come from an endeavor to gain temporary superiority or from the creation of the illusion of absolute superiority.

Brown is regarded as one of the intellectual fathers of the new strategic ideas. The defense secretary announced in an earlier speech that the MX missile system would be built at an expense of tens of billions of dollars. This is a system whereby the U.S. missiles would be placed on vehicles which moved about constantly between underground silos. Brown was criticized by many members of his own party who called the decision dangerous.

On the basis of the balance of military strength which has arisen in the world, and which certain mistaken U.S. views regard as capable of being altered, it would still be possible at present to restrict the growth of nuclear arsenals through negotiations based on equality and mutual, equal security. However, the chain referred to earlier seems to show that Washington has not yet come to recognize this. Yet, it was President Carter who spoke about temporary superiority and the illusion of absolute superiority.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION MEETS WITH NEMETH

LD240714 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)--A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party headed by Hama Takeshi, member of the Standing Committee of the JCP Presidium and chairman of the Party's Central Control Committee, visited Hungary from 11 to 23 [August] at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The Japanese party delegation conducted discussions with a negotiating team of the HSWP headed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The visiting delegation studied the activities of the HSWP and got acquainted with the results and experiences of socialist construction work in Hungary. The Japanese CP delegation briefed the hosts about the party's activities and the struggle Japanese workers are waging for democratic achievements, political rights and social interests, against American imperialism and Japanese monopolies' exploitation policy and militarist ambitions. The representatives of the HSWP ensured their full solidarity to the Japanese Communist Party in its struggle for democracy, socialism and safeguarding peace.

While discussing international questions, they emphasized the importance of defeating imperialist forces' manoeuvres aimed at undermining international peace, detente and security. They stressed the need for the unity of all peace-loving and progressive forces for advancing the cause of detente, disarmament and international security. The sides expressed the conviction that the unity and joint stand of [passage indistinct].

OFFICIALS RECEIVE NEWLY-APPOINTED ENVOYS

LD222016 Budapest MTI in English 1951 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Aug (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, have received Gyula Budai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to Canada, who will shortly be proceeding to his post.

Vice-President Rezso Trautmann, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro have received Janos Szita, the newly appointed ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Italy, who will shortly leave for his post.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, PROPAGANDA OPPORTUNITIES REPORTED

LD221502 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Aug (MTI)--Religious instruction and propaganda of the Hungarian Catholic Church has assumed new forms in recent years. Correspondence courses for the training of theologists was started three years ago at the Catholic Academy of Theology in Budapest. While religious instruction was switched again from schools to churches in 1974, this year, a public relations office was established for the Hungarian Bench of Bishops. These developments reflect growing confidence between the state and church in general and the Catholic Church in particular.

From 1950 to 1974, religious instruction was carried out by priests at state primary schools--with very little interest shown by pupils. (In the last school year 54 pupils enrolled in the whole country.) Although the clergy practiced catechism in churches, too, this, being linked with particular occasions such as Confirmation, was not done on a regular and systematic basis. According to the concordat of 1974, regular religious instruction was introduced in churches, under the exclusive control of the bench of bishops. To meet increased demand for textbooks on basic religious instruction, the bench recently invited works on a competition basis.

The framework of religious instruction at secondary level has remain unchanged for the last three decades. There are eight Catholic grammar schools in Hungary--six for boys and two for girls. These provide the base for religious instruction of the 14-18 age group, who on the whole do not show a particularly great deal of interest in religion. Surveys conducted by the churches themselves bear out this fact.

In 1978, the Catholic Academy for Theology started a three-year correspondence course for theologists. The number of applicants is showing a gradual upward trend: Last year there were 105 applications, this year there are more. The proportion of women (now 58 percent) has also increased, while the average age of applicants decreased. (Today 74 percent are below 40, in contrast to 55 percent in 1978) at present 500 students attend the academy's full-time and correspondence courses, but only 40 of them are seminarists. The rest are laymen. This is in accordance with the world-wide trend of increased interest in religion and diminishing interest in priesthood as profession.

The Catholic Church has the following propaganda opportunities: a weekly, UJ EMBER (NEW MAN), in a circulation of 90,000 copies, a biweekly journal KATOLIKUS SZO (CATHOLIC WORD), in 14,000 copies, and the journal VIGILIA (VIGIL), in 12,000 copies--to mention but the most important publications. Catholic religion has a regular half-hour broadcast on radio on Sundays, and book publication is also done on a considerable scale. To coordinate the Catholic press in Hungary, the bench of bishops set up a public relations office in June. It supplies documents and information for the bench, maintains contact with press centres, fellow offices and press attaches abroad, watches the religious press, and officially reacts to foreign press items involving Hungarian Catholicism. The supreme inspector is Cardinal Primate Dr. Laszlo Lekai, Archbishop of Esztergom, head of the Hungarian Bench of Bishops.

EDITOR SAYS RUMORS OF PROFOUND ECONOMIC CHANGES WELL FOUNDED

WA211145 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 27 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Editor-in-Chief Jozsef Palfy]

[Text] We must say in advance that not even in writing can we reply to those questions that have been posed by the staff of our publication in more than one place--namely: Is it true that such and such enterprises will be merged, that one or another enterprise will be shut down, or rather expanded. However, we can state positively that the structureal up-dating of the enterprise system is far from a baseless rumor. This is all the more so because realization of the economic policy goals of this year and especially those of the Sixth Five Year Plan call for such a step.

Why? What types of enterprises do we need?

The fundamental goal is establishment of operating units which can withstand world market competition better, which can adjust to external conditions more flexibly. At the same time, in consideration of conditions here, more integral connections must be established between the research, production and sales units. However, bringing about changes in management, decision making and system of concerns within enterprises and trusts is of no less importance; after all, the successful functioning and development of the enterprises depends on this to considerable extent. And finally, cooperation between enterprises and cooperatives must be improved where possible through introduction of new forms so that they, together can become more competitive, flexible and successful.

The needed organizational changes affect directly both the individual collectives and the interests, work and living conditions of individuals. Naturally, they are accompanied by temporary problems and uncertainties. This is why it is sound practice for the economic leaders to discuss their ideas openly, thereby making it clear that this not merely some kind of drive but a wide-ranging series of measures, thoroughly thought through, the ultimate purpose of which is to make operations more efficient. At its 24 June session, the Central Committee stated unequivocally: "We must continue work on the development of enterprise structure so that it will be of greater assistance in attainment of our economic policy goals."

MORE GASTROENTERITIS CASES REPORTED IN NAGYKANIZSA

AU221210 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] MTI--To date, of 778 people who have fallen ill in an epidemic in Nagykanizsa caused by polluted water, 223 have been treated at hospitals. None of the patients treated at the contagious disease stations of hospitals--in Zalaegerszeg and Nagykanizsa--is seriously ill and none of them requires intensive medical care. As previously, the new cases are of a mild nature.

The measures initiated to overcome the epidemic are being continued. The city's population is repeatedly requested to observe instructions concerning personal hygiene (washing hands frequently, cleaning with disinfectants). In the case of gastric or intestinal complaints, people should consult a physician immediately and not try to treat themselves and should adhere strictly to physicians' instructions. They should accept with understanding the restrictive measures connected with the epidemic. Thus, they can prevent further cases--which, nevertheless, are still expected by public health and sanitation organs. To ensure care, intensified public health and sanitation surveillance will be maintained on the holiday [20 August Constitution Day] as well.

Public health organs are conducting some 100 epidemiologic inspections daily and are making intensified efforts to prevent a further spreading of the epidemic.

CORRECTION TO CZINEGE OFFICERS' GRADUATION SPEECH

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Defense Minister Czinege Attends Officers' Graduation," subtitled "Czinege Speech," published in the 22 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 6:

On page F 8 a passage was dropped from the second and third sentences beginning on line five of the first paragraph. The passage should read: "The fraternal socialist countries joined in the Warsaw Pact today, just as in the past decades, decisively oppose the endeavors of the aggressive circles of the imperialist powers. Our peace initiatives are aimed at deepening and expanding the process of detente, the development of military detente, the normalization of interstate relations and the realization of mutual trust."

PZPR REPLACES BABIUCH, OTHER POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD241833 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1807 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The fourth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee took place in Warsaw today. The plenum heard a report by Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, concerning the current sociopolitical situation in Poland.

At the plenum Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, outlined the key problems of the socioeconomic and political spheres in the country and outlined the party's main tasks in these spheres.

The Central Committee also adopted decisions on organizational matters. The Central Committee recalled Edward Babiuch from membership in the Politburo. Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk have also been recalled from the Politburo.

Tadeusz Pyka and Zdzislaw Zandarowski have been recalled from the membership of candidate politburo members.

The plenum at the same time recalled Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jozef Pinkowski and Zdzislaw Zandarowski from membership in the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

The Central Committee appointed the following members of the Politburo: Stefan Olszowski and Jozef Pinkowski. [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1833 GMT on 24 August makes the following announcement: "As a supplement to the report on the changes in the central authorities, we would like to inform you that the plenum has appointed to the function of Central Committee secretary Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo."]

The Central Committee appointed the following candidate members of the Politburo Jerzy Waszczuk and Andrzej Zabinski.

The plenum appointed Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo to the post of secretary of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee has added Tadeusz Grabski to the membership of the Central Committee.

In connection with Edward Babiuch's resignation from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee decided to recommend that Jozef Pinkowski be appointed to this post.

Taking part in the discussion were Tadeusz Fiszbach, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Gdansk; Stanislaw Miskiewicz, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR plant committee in the Warski shipyard in Szczecin; Antoni Polowniak, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Elblag; Jan Labecki, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the plant committee in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk; Ryszard Wojna, member of the Central Committee and TRYBUNA LUDU journalist; Edward Pustelnik, member of the Central Committee and metalworker in the Rapir shipyard in Szczecin; Wladyslaw Kruk, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Lublin; Czeslaw Drozdowicz, member of the Central Committee [word indistinct]; Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Central Committee member and editor in chief of POLITYKA: Jerzy Zasada, Central Committee member and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Poznan; and Ludwik Drozdz, member of the Central Committee and first secretary in Wroclaw.

BABIUCH REMOVED AS PREMIER; OTHER MINISTERIAL CHANGES

LD241848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1812 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] A session of the Council of State was held today in the Belweder Palace. On the basis of Article 27, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the Council of State relieved Edward Babiuch from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers at his own request. At the same time, the Council of State brought into the composition of the government Jozef Pinkowski and entrusted him with the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers, pending the adoption of a decision by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

In addition, the Council of State made the following changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers: It recalled Tadeusz Pyka from the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It recalled Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk from the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It appointed Tadeusz Grabski to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It appointed Henryk Kisiel to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, recalling him at the same time from the post of minister of finance. It appointed Aleksander Kopec to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, recalling him at the same time from the post of minister of the machine engineering industry. It recalled Emil Wojtaszek from the post of minister of foreign affairs. It recalled Eugeniusz Grochal from the post of minister [without portfolio] and member of the Council of Ministers. It appointed Jozef Czyrek to the post of minister of foreign affairs.

Marian Krzak has been appointed to the post of minister of finance. Henryk Gawronski has been appointed to the post of minister of machine engineering industry. Jerzy Gawrysiak has been appointed to the post of minister [without portfolio] and member of the Council of Ministers.

Today the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Maciej Szczepanski from the post of chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. Eugeniusz Grochal has been recalled from the post of chairman of the State Price Commission. Stanislaw Kuzinski has been recalled from the post of chairman of the Main Statistical Office.

At the same time the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jozef Barecki to the post of chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs; Jerzy Gawrysiak to the post of chairman of the State Price Commission; and Prof Wieslaw Sadowski to the post of chairman of the Main Statistical Office.

Further Personnel Changes

LD242106 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug (PAP)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled today Maciej Szczepanski from the post of the chairman of the Commission for Radio and Television.

Eugeniusz Grochal--from the post of the chairman of the State Prices Commission.

Stanislaw Kuzinski--from the post of the chairman of the Main Statistical Office.

At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers called:

Jozef Bareck--to the post of the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television.

Jerzy Gawrysiak--to the post of the chairman of the State Prices Commission.

Prof Wieslaw Sadowski--to the post of the chairman of the Main Statistical Office.

GIEREK ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD241855 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1814 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the close of the fourth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw on 24 August--recorded]

[Text] The content and decisions of the proceedings of our party Central Committee correspond to the seriousness of the moment, conscious of a most profound responsibility for Poland's fate. In my opening address I dealt with the key problems arising from the situation in the country. Naturally, I dealt with these problems not fully, although critically and self-critically.

Discussion confirmed these assessments and conclusions. During the discussion sharp and painful words could be heard, though they were just words. One could hear difficult truths about our own mistakes, inconsistences and lagging, vacillations and weaknesses.

We have decided to convene, in the near future, the fifth plenum of the Central Committee and to subject these matters to an in-depth, thoroughgoing analysis, to uncover--without exception--all sources of the political and economic crisis which our country is now living through. It is with particular emotion that I listened to the speeches by comrades from the coastal region: from Gdansk and Gdynia, Szczecin and Elblag. They were pervaded with a complex truth which I, as a workers' movement activist of long standing, relate to with particular force.

We must find a solution to this dramatic conflict by means of an agreement with the working class, with the working people. I believe that our decisions today will be favorable to this. There is no more urgent matter and more important duty than to extricate our country from this difficult situation and to restore the normal peace of work and social life.

We have unanimously stated that the fundamental condition of achieving this goal is to remove the causes of social discontent, to restore a climate of mutual trust--a climate which accompanied all our society during the post-December years.

We are making a fundamental change of the party and the state policy. We are adapting it to the realities of the present day. I would like to repeat once more to you, comrades, that already at the eighth congress we saw the need to modify our policy. We assumed that we would restore the economic equilibrium and increase the efficiency of our economy during the next few years. It transpired, however, that the program for the implementation of these goals mapped out by the government did not gain social support.

In this situation we had to make corrections to this program, taking into consideration the postulates of the working people. The proposals, which I presented in my television speech a week, ago, by their nature did not have a fully comprehensive character. Also today, if we are to take the community seriously, it is still too early for it [fully comprehensive character]. The point is that we are dealing here with serious changes in the economy, changes which have to be prepared carefully and thought through. The pledges which have already been undertaken and which concern the living and working conditions of the working people must be implemented, but I must state here that this will not be easy.

This will require serious changes in the economic plans for the near future. We will go further in reducing investment, and we will change the structure of production in order to respond to the urgent needs of the community. Together with United Peasant Party we will undertake steps to stimulate and increase agricultural production.

A full and detailed program, also covering real reforms of the system of management of the national economy, is being worked out and will be presented by the government. The draft of such a program, taking into consideration the opinions and feelings of society, after gaining the approval of the Central Committee will be debated by the Sejm in the autumn of this year.

Among the suggestions put forward by the working people, an important place is occupied by the issue of the trade unions. The discussion authorizes me to state that the Central Committee shares the standpoint of the Politburo on this issue.

We think that the Central Trades Union Council [CRZZ] should consider an immediate introduction of elections of new trade union authorities in all those workplaces where the working people want it. These elections should be fully democratic, secret and with an unlimited number of candidates.

There is no doubt that, if the authority of the representations which have recently been formed spontaneously in some workplaces should turn out to be lasting and established, their members will find themselves for certain in the newly-elected trade union authorities.

The approaching trade union congress should be a representative forum of the Polish working world. It should make decisions pertaining to the role, place and forms of activity of trade unions, for whom the authentic defense of the interests of the workers must always be the overriding function.

The draft decree on trade unions should be made subject to national discussion and presented to the Sejm as early as this year. The discussion confirmed the critical opinions formulated at party and plant meetings pertaining to numerous shortcomings in the methods and forms of our work. We shall resolutely go about eliminating them.

Dear comrades, the Central Committee has carried out profound personnel changes in the membership of the party leading organs. The Central Committee has also decided to present its proposals concerning equally profound changes in the membership of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers to the Council of State and Sejm for their decision.

These changes affect, above all, the country's economic leadership. They also affect other important areas of the work of the party and state.

We have also appointed to responsible posts those comrades who had earlier observed the irregularities that had been accumulating and who had tried to counteract them, whose voices we failed to heed when we should have. A climate of moral rejuvenation, a climate of high requirements being placed on all from top to bottom, an atmosphere of being businesslike and honest must accompany our actions.

Our party, meeting the feelings and desires of the working class and the whole nation, rejects anything which slows down development and becomes a source of tensions. We count on the full support of the whole Polish community.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee we appeal to members and activists of our party: Let us close ranks, let us go boldly forward to the masses, to the working people and let us listen to their opinions with attention. Let us draw conclusions from such opinions.

We are making serious changes in our policy under complex conditions. We must act with determination, but at the same time be cautious, meeting the social criticism and justified postulates of the working people. Let us patiently explain the misunderstandings, let us repel the attacks on the fundamental principles of our political system, on our party.

I will repeat once again: Only socialist Poland can be an independent country, a country with permanent borders and international respect. Only socialism effectively guards our state and national interests. These supreme values will be resolutely defended and guarded by us.

I appeal from here to all inhabitants of our country. Citizens! Our party wants honestly to correct its policy, setting store by the criticism and suggestions of working people and the whole of society. We want a real expansion of the participation of citizens in decisionmaking on issues of workplaces, towns and villages throughout the whole country. We have already taken specific steps toward this. We are ready to continue to talk on these issues which have emerged during the strikes with society and also with the workers' representatives.

We are ready to go halfway to meet the submitted suggestions and proposals, but we cannot make unfounded promises. Neither can we agree to suggestions which strike at the foundations of the existence of the nation and state.

In the industrial centers of the coast for a number of days now talks have been proceeding between the government commissions and the representations of the striking working people. They concern many issues, including complex issues, which are difficult to explain and solve quickly. The prolongation of work stoppages increases material losses every day, aggravating the political danger.

It is with appreciation and gratitude that we think of those working people and communities of workers who, while suffering from what are not infrequently serious ills and from the need for indepth criticism, nevertheless began discussions, submitted postulates and even demands without stopping work.

We also appreciate the fact that the striking working people managed to ensure calm and order in their plants; that they prevented more serious disruptions and damage of public property from taking place.

Coparticipation and democracy are tied up with responsibility. Today we are dealing with issues which are the most important issues for all Poles. Together we must lead our country out of its present crisis. We can rectify a great deal, we can change a great deal, we can gradually solve economic problems, develop democracy and deepen the atmosphere of mutual respect and interaction. Despite shortcomings and mistakes for which many factors were responsible, our nation has achieved a great deal in all spheres of life. We must increase our achievements and protect them. I share the opinion voiced in various social milieus: that no one can stake the country's fate on a chance, nor can anyone wreck the hope for a better future. We Poles have repeatedly demonstrated our political maturity. Today there is a great need for this maturity.

PAP REPORTS BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW LEADERS

LD250918 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 24 Aug 80

["Biographies of New Members of PUWP and Government Authorities"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug (PAP)--Jozef Pinkowski was born on April 17, 1929 in Siedlce to a workers' family. After Poland's liberation he graduated from a secondary trade school and later studied at the higher school of Economics in Poznan, where he held the post of a senior lecturer.

In the years 1952-1956 he served as an officer in the Polish Armed Forces. In the years 1956-1958 he held the posts of: the head of department of the Ministry of Purchases, the chief inspector of the Grain Control Commission at the Ministry of Food Industry Purchases. At that time he continued his studies at the Main School of Planning and Statistics (SGPIS).

In 1958, he came to work in the Warsaw Voivodship where he was secretary of the Scientific-Economic Council, and later on deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council in Warsaw and from 1965 chairman of that Presidium. In October of 1971 he was called to the post of the first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers and held that post till February 1974.

In the years 1965-1971 he was the member of the Executive of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. At the 6th Congress of the PUWP he was elected member of the PUWP Central Committee. At the 13th plenum of the PUWP CC in February 1974, he was elected secretary of the PUWP CC. At the 7th PUWP Congress he was reelected secretary of the Central Committee. At the 8th Congress of the PUWP he was elected alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC. He is Sejm deputy.

He has been decorated with the Order of the Builders of People's Poland, the Order of the Banner of Labour second class, Knight's Cross of Polonia Restituta Order and other distinctions.

Andrzej Zabinski was born on May 28, 1938 in Katowice to a worker's family. He studied at the higher school of social sciences in Warsaw and at Warsaw University. He holds an MA in political sciences.

In the years 1967-1971 he held the post of the chairman of the Main Council of the Union of Socialist Youth.

From 1971 he worked in the PUWP Central Committee where he held the post of the deputy head of the Organizing Department.

From March 1973 till February 1980 he was the first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Opole.

The 5th PUWP Congress elected him deputy member of the PUWP CC. At the 6th and the 7th congresses of the PUWP he was elected member of the PUWP CC, at the 8th congress he was elected CC secretary. He is deputy to the Polish Sejm.

Decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour second class and Knight's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order.

Tadeusz Grabski--born in 1929 in Warsaw to an intelligentsia family. He graduated from the higher school of economics in Poznan.

In the years 1972-75 he was the chairman of the Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council in Poznan and the Poznan voivode. In the years 1975-79 he held the post of the first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Konin. Since 1979 he has been the director of the Mera automated systems works in Posnan. He holds the editor's degree in economic sciences.

Member of the PUWP since 1956. At the 7th PUWP Congress he was elected member of the Central Committee, and at the 8th congress of the party--member of the Central Auditing Commission of the PUWP CC.

He was Sejm deputy in the 1976-1980 term of office.

Decorated with the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order.

Emil Wojtaszek, born on August 27, 1927 in Krakow to a worker family. He graduated from the economy department of the higher school of social sciences.

A participant in the Polish resistance movement in France, he was arrested by the Nazis in 1944 and sent to a concentration camp.

After returning to Poland in 1950 he was a member of the Main Board of the Polish Youth (?Union) and the union's representative at the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Budapest.

In 1958 he became a member of the Secretariat of the World Peace Council. Starting from 1965 he held the post of secretary in the All-Poland Peace Committee. Next, he was appointed deputy head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department. He has held the post of vice-minister of foreign affairs.

In 1972 Emil Wojtaszek was appointed Poland's ambassador to France. In March, 1976 he became minister of administration, local economy and conservation of the environment. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in December, 1976.

The 7th PUWP Congress elected Emil Wojtaszek alternate member of the PUWP CC. At the 5th plenum of the PUWP CC in December, 1976, he became a member of the Central Committee. He became alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau at the 8th PUWP Congress.

Emil Wojtaszek has been decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour, first class, the Commander's, Officer's and Knight's crosses of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

Jerzy Waszczuk born on April 21, 1937 in Warsaw to a worker family. Jerzy Waszczuk is a [word indistinct] of the humanities: he holds an M.A. in political science.

He began work in the PUWP CC in 1968: first in the PUWP CC Press Office and then in the chancellory of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, whose head he became in 1974.

The 7th PUWP Congress elected him a member of the Central Committee.

In [word indistinct], 1976 he was elected deputy to the Sejm. He was the vice-chairman and is the encumbent chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission. He was elected secretary of the PUWP CC at the 8th PUWP Congress.

Jerzy Waszczuk has been decorated with the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and other distinctions.

Stefan Olszowski was born on August 28, 1931 in Torun to a teacher's family. He studied the Polish philogogy at Lodz University, where he was active in the youth movement--the Polish Youth Union, the Union of Polish Students (?and) the Academic Sports Union.

In the 1954-1956 period, Stefan Olszowski worked in the Main Board of the Polish Youth Union. He was Poland's representative to the International Student Union in Prague. In the 1956-1960 period, he was the chairman of the Main Council of the (?Union of) Polish Students and was a member of the Secretariat of the Polish Youth Union Central Committee. From 1960 to 1963 he was the secretary of the PUWP CC in Poznan. In 1963 he became the head of the PUWP CC Press Bureau, a post which he held till November 1968.

The 4th PUWP Congress in 1964 elected him a member of the PUWP CC. He was elected a secretary of the PUWP CC at the 5th PUWP Congress in 1968. In December 1970, he was appointed a member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. At the 6th Congress in 1971 the Central Committee once again appointed him a member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau.

From December, 1971 to 1976 he was minister of foreign affairs. From December 1976 to February 1980 he was a secretary of the PUWP CC. The 8th PUWP Congress elected him a member of [words indistinct] he has been Poland's ambassador to the GDR since March 1980.

Stefan Olszowski was a Sejm deputy in the Sejm of the fifth, sixth and seventh term of office. He was decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour, first and second class, the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and other distinctions.

Jozef Czyrek, born in 1928 in the village of Bialobrzegi to a peasant family, he graduated from the Jagiellonian University in 1950 with an M.A. in economic and co-operative science.

He was undersecretary-of-state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1971. The 6th PUWP Congress in December 1971 elected him an alternate member of the PUWP CC. He was elected a member of the PUWP CC at the 8th PUWP Congress.

Jozef Czyrek has been decorated with the Commander's Cross and the Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and other distinctions.

Jozef Barecki was born in 1926 in Krakow and graduated from the higher school of social science in Warsaw. He has been editor-in-chief of the TRYBUNA LUDU daily since February 1972.

The 6th PUWP Congress elected him an alternate member of the PUWP CC. He has been a member of the PUWP CC since 1975.

Jozef Barecki is a Sejm deputy. Since 1978 he has been the chairman of the board of the Polish Journalists' Association. He is the vice-president of the International Organization of Journalists.

Jozef Barecki has been decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour, first class.

Henryk Kisiel was born in 1921 in Lodz. He holds an M.A. in economy.

In the 1968-1971 period he was undersecretary-of-state in the Ministry of Finance and then in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. He became deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers in 1971. In 1974, he was appointed first deputy minister of foreign trade and shipping. He has been minister of finance since November 1974. The 8th PUWP Congress elected him a member of the PUWP CC.

Marian Krzak was born in 1931. He holds an M.A. in economics. He has been undersecretary-of-state in the Ministry of Finance since January 1969.

Henryk Gawronski was born in 1933 in Wawolnica, Lublin Voivodship, to a peasant family. He has completed economic studies. Member of the PUWP since 1952. From 1977 til 1979, he was first secretary of the Wola District PUWP Committee in Warsaw. In August 1979 he was elected secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee.

His state distinctions include the Officer's Cross and the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order.

Aleksander Kopec was born in 1932 in Wasowiczowka (USSR) to a worker's family. In 1957 he graduated from the Wroclav Technical University.

From 1970 till 1976 he held the post of the undersecretary of state and first deputy minister of the engineering industry. Since March 1976 he has been the head of that ministry. In December 1975 he became an alternate member of the PUWP CC and at the 8th congress of the party a member of the Central Committee.

He has been decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour first class.

Jerzy Gawrysiak was born in the village of Rybno in 1928. His parents came from the intelligentsia. He graduated in economics from the University of Leningrad.

In the 1972-1975 period he was first secretary of the PUWP CC in Rzeszow. From May 1975 to December 1976 he was minister of internal trade and services. He was Poland's ambassador to the GDR between January 1977 and March 1980. The 7th PUWP Congress elected him member of the PUWP CC.

Jerzy Gawrysiak has been decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour, second class, and other distinctions.

Wieslaw Sadowski was born in 1922 in Warsaw. He is professor-in-ordinary at the main school of planning and statistics and the director of the Institute of Econometry.

Wieslaw Sadowski is a corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the chairman of the academy's Statistics and Econometry Committee, and a member of Polish and foreign scientific societies.

He is the author of numerous scientific works in the field of statistics and econometry.

Wieslaw Sadowski has no party affiliation. He was Sejm deputy between 1969 and 1980. He has been decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour, first class, and the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

REPORT ON BALTIC SEACOAST SITUATION 22 AUGUST

ID222118 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 22 Aug 80

["Situation on the Seacoast"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug (PAP)--Economic losses and the population's everyday troubles have aggravated further as strikes continued in many enterprises on the Baltic seacoast. Docks, ports and other plants in Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, and Elblag remained strikebound today. Economic losses are estimated to have run into billions of zlotys already. The disorganisation of everyday life creates countless troubles and worries for the local population.

The government commissions are continuing their talks with representatives of the striking crews everywhere, examining their demands and proposals. The talks have brought no results so far.

Reports by PAP journalists:

There is still a very difficult situation in the tri-city of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. Passenger railway traffic runs regular services but goods tracks are blocked by trains waiting to be unloaded. Trains are being rearranged at marshalling stations in a bid to save perishable goods.

The line of ships laid idle at piers and quays is getting longer. The tanker Rysy 2, carrying 130,000 tons of petroleum, is anchored in (a port in the north). Some foreign ships have steamed off the Polish coast without taking up cargo or have decided to unload their transit cargoes elsewhere. Foodstuffs and grain fodder are waiting to be unloaded from ship holds.

The public transport standstill in Szczecin is irritating for the local population. People have to walk to work and schools in awful weather. Some enterprises are functioning normally, but their crews have forwarded their postualtes to the managers.

The inhabitants of Szczecin can thank the exceptional selflessness of the employees of trade, the health service, power stations, gas-works and water-works for the fact that Szczecin is still functioning under these difficult conditions. The economic losses caused by stoppages are increasing here day by day also affecting adversely production quality in many factories which rely on the Szczecin voivodship for supplies.

Public transport and the PKS [State Motor Transportation] bus service has ground to a halt in Elblag. Supplies of bread, dairy products and other essentials have been secured, although with big difficulty. Marketplace stalls are empty, as farmers cannot reach the city to sell farm produce they have gathered battling adverse weather. Key enterprises such as Zamech, Truso and the furniture (?plant) are lying idle.

Municipal Transportation Strike

ID221542 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1415 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] We all listen with great concern to the news from the coast. Work stoppages in our ports and shipyards and in a number of other enterprises on the east and west coast continue. According to our correspondents, the government commission set up to examine demands submitted by Szczecin work enterprises is conducting talks with the representatives of the striking crews.

Calm and order prevail in the city. The supply of electric power, gas and water has been ensured. The supply of Szczecin stores in basic food articles is good, mainly thanks to the devoted work of drivers who often work 16 hours daily. Also restaurants and canteens are functioning without a hitch. The Municipal transportation strike still remains a difficult problem; strong winds and occasional rain have made travel in the city even more difficult. In these difficult conditions human kindness has become priceless; people tired by long talks are being offered rides.

Negotiations with strikers have been also conducted by the government commission in Gdansk. The tricity area has been receiving uninterrupted supplies of electricity, gas, hot and cold water. Thermal electric power stations and gas works have supplies of coal; first aid and municipal services are functioning.

The traffic militia service is supervising all transportation routes in the tricity area; bakery products, flour, sugar and milk are available in stores. For a few days now excessive shopping has not been seen in the city; the municipal railway runs regularly, which is still the only means of transportation, fewer cars and more bicycles can be seen, and fuel is available only for municipal services.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, GDANSK STRIKERS HOLD NEGOTIATIONS

Gdansk: 'Heated' Talks

LD230924 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The municipal railway is operating normally, and thanks to this it is possible to move about the tricity area, which is almost 30 km. Every hour there are fewer and fewer passenger cars. Gasoline stocks are shrinking and they must be reserved for those who work hardest, who deliver food, aid the sick, and who look after the supply of electricity, water and gas.

The government commission has been working almost nonstop. Talks and discussions with representatives of work enterprises are being conducted by several branch teams in a businesslike but heated [goraca] atmosphere. They will continue today.

Yesterday, Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee, and Andrzej Jedynak, minister of heavy industry and agricultural machinery, visited the Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia. During a meeting with the shipyard strike committee talks on the current situation were held. Topics of particular interest to shipyard workers, which are being dealt with by the government commission andvoivodship authorities, were discussed. The meeting was attended by representatives of the shipyard management and the PZPR Enterprise Committee.

REUTER Report

WA231346 London REUTER in English 1340 GMT 23 Aug 80

[By Karol Cwinaronicz]

[Excerpt] Gdansk, Poland, 23 Aug, REUTER--Strikers who have crippled northern Poland to back demands for free trade unions today forced the communist authorities to the negotiating table.

Loud cheers went up at the strike headquarters in the Lenin Shipyard when Gdansk Provincial Governor Jerzy Kolodziejski arrived to begin direct negotiations with the strikers.

The provincial governor was greeted at the shipyard gates by strike leader Lech Walesa and the two sides immediately began what were described as preliminary peace talks.

Walesa, whose movement has brought industry throughout the Baltic coast to a standstill for nine days, met the governor together with the Lenin yard director.

"I'm sure we are going to have all this settled soon," the director told Walesa.

The talks, arranged last night after Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski made first contact with the strikers' were being held behind closed doors.

The government's initial refusal to recognize the interfactory strike committee led to deadlock after the authorities tried and failed to persuade the strikers from some 400 businesses along the Baltic coast to return to work.

"Our patience and persistence have won," a jubilant committee spokesman said.

The strike committee said the provincial governor would be holding preliminary discussions with a four-man committee to prepare for full negotiations with the deputy prime minister.

The breakthrough came as church authorities in Warsaw released a letter from Polish-born Pope John Paul II in which he expressed his concern over the developments in his homeland.

Readiness To Discuss All Topics

LD231750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Here is a report from our correspondent in Gdansk:

All day long there have been talks between branch groups of the government commission for workers' suggestions and development program for the Gdansk Voivodship and representatives of individual strike committees. These talks are still in progress.

The strike situation in the tricity has not undergone any real change today. The largest production plants are still not operating; transloading in the sea ports is not being done; urban transport is not functioning.

In the streets, the number of private cars is decreasing with every (?moment).

Stocks of gasoline and its delivery to filling stations guarantee only the needs of the communal services and the health service, and of transportation supplying bread, milk and dairy produce to the stores.

The life of the tricity is going on with enormous difficulties, [word indistinct] with a slowed-down rhythm. There is, however, complete calm and discipline.

The government commission, in the voice of its chairman, Deputy Premier Jagielski, has expressed readiness to discuss all topics. The strike committees state that they take a similar standpoint. Discussion may be (fervent) if it were carried on in conditions of normal life, it would surely be easier. It would give hope of a more rapid end to the discussion, of a settlement of the justified suggestions and of the restoration to the tricity to its normal life.

Gdansk Communique on Talks

LD240730 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0508 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Here is a communique:

On the evening of 23 August, a meeting was held at the Gdansk shipyard between the goverrment commission led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and the presidium of the interfactory strike committee of Gdansk led by Lech Walesa.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski presented the position of the goverrment commission on 21 demands [word indistinct]. Representatives of the interfactory strike committee gave reasons for the demands of the striking work forces. The talks will continue.

Jagielski Leaves for Warsaw

LD241426 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The first talks between the representative of the Polish Government and the interfactory strike committee, which were held in Gdansk last night, took place, as stated, in an atmosphere of mutual flexibility. The head of the goverrment delegation, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, has left after the talks for Warsaw for consultations. In the meantime, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo is in continuing session.

There are no changes in the Baltic. The strike, in which about 100,000 workers are taking part, continues. The only new thing is that the telephone links between Baltic towns and other parts of Poland have been reopened.

VATICAN REPORTS GDANSK BISHOP'S INSTRUCTIONS ON SITUATION

LD221900 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk Bishop [word indistinct] Kaczmarek has instructed that prayers be offered throughout the diocese for a happy solution of the situation that has come about in the tricity.

The Gdansk ordinary, in a talk with the representatives of the strike committee, expressed his understanding of and sympathy for the strikers who (?are striving) to improve both their material lot and the situation regarding observance of human rights. At the same time, the strikers' attention was drawn to the fact that extended work stoppages, possible disturbances or the spilling of blood of one's own brothers are contrary to the good of the public. Hence the need [words indistinct] for prudent and cautious action. Bishop Kaczmarek has also ordered that strikers' religious needs should be attended to, including the dispensation of the holy sacrament and the holding of the holy mass on (?Sunday). [Passage indistinct].

Hamburg Report

LD241958 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Archbishop of Gdansk Kacmarek has called on strikers to return to work. In his message, read out during an open-air mass in the Lenin Shipyard and in the churches of Gdansk diocese, the archbishop said the workers are entitled to make certain demands. But he warned the workers against further strikes, which would deepen the crisis and worsen the already tense atmosphere.

GDANSK RADIO PRAISES CHANGES FOR GREATER WORKER PARTICIPATION

LD250912 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0434 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] We must find a way out of this dramatic conflict, through an understanding with the working class, with the working people. There is no more urgent matter nor more important obligation than to lead the country out of its difficult situation. Restore a normal rhythm to work and social life.

We have stated unanimously that a basic condition for achieving that goal is to remove the reasons for social discontent, to restore a climate of mutual trust, the climate which accompanied all our activity in the years after December.

We are making a fundamental about-turn in the policy of party and state; we are adapting it to the realities of the present day. It seems to me that the words of Edward Gierek at yesterday's plenary session of the Central Committee and then, via radio and television, transmitted to listeners throughout Poland, were the most important, key words for the decisions which were taken, which, in an important way, will change a lot in our lives.

As emerged from the whole speech by the first secretary of the Central Committee, these changes will be major ones: changes which correspond to the suggestions and proposals made by those who spoke out loudly, and those who, thinking the same, gave them moral support.

This will be a very difficult process, but essential and time-consuming. The management practice to date, as Comrade Gierek said, has not passed the test. The correct decisions of the party and the government were not implemented in many cases, or else their implementation was too slow. Many justly critical comments were made about the trade unions in the suggestions by workforces and strike committees.

The recommendations of the Central Committee on the matter of the style of further work of the trade unions (?point out) the possibilities of implementing these demands, for, let us recall, the immediate holding of new elections to trade union authorities are recommended everywhere where the workforce wants them. It is to be supposed that such workplaces will be in a considerable majority, and as the elections are to be fully democratic, secret, and with an unlimited number of candidates, they will guarantee a share in trade union work to authentic representatives of workforces. There will be the same kind of representation at the up-coming trade union congress which should determine the role, place and forms of activity in such a way as to enable it to fulfill its proper task, which is, I repeat, the authentic defense of the interests of the workers.

The conditions for this will be guaranteed, after discussion by the whole of society, by a new law on the trade unions, which should be put to the Sejm, to be passed before the end of the year.

It seems that, in this way, conditions will be created for the full implementation of those suggestions by the workforce, which concern the trade unions.

At yesterday's plenum there were open and comprehensive discussions on changes in the personnel of the central, party and state authorities--changes mainly concerning the economic management but also many other real spheres of life. The new authorities now include, among others, those people who noticed the irregularities earlier but whose voices were not listened to.

Previously there was much talk about the possibilities of joint decisionmaking by the working class or by workforces on matters of state concerning their own workplaces. [as heard] These were, however, words which more than once were not honored in practice in political or economic life. The (?most immediate) task is the actual widening of participation by citizens in joint decisionmaking on issues affecting their workplaces, housing estates, and towns.

With the greatest interest and attention, we all listened to the words of Edward Gierek, they were a concrete response to many matters which were troubling us, all of us, regardless of what side of the shipyard or port gate we are on, for the matters he spoke about are common to all the citizens of the country.

Probably nobody expected an immediate response to all the suggestions and proposals. That response is the concrete settlement of what can be done today; the setting of a date to carry out more complicated matters; the open raising of problems, giving justified reasons for such a state of affairs, these are topics of discussions which will take place for sure.

One of the suggestions put forward by the strike committees was the need for full, honest, objective information about all that [word indistinct]. We want, at this moment, to assure our listeners that this is also our desire as journalists. We believe that in the new conditions we will be able to fulfil it, in the interest of our common good.

There can be discussions among us Poles on many topics. There cannot, however, be a difference of opinion on the most important matter--the good of every citizen, respect for his work, the guarantee of the best possible conditions of life. In socialist Poland, this is the first and most important task for every one of us; the aim of party activity, of its every member, of every citizen of the country. With joint effort, with joint activity, with joint work, we will [word indistinct] its most rapid possible implementation.

REPORTAGE ON STRIKE SITUATION IN GDANSK

DPA: 'Guarded' Reaction

LD242210 Hamburg DPA in German 2148 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk--The reaction of strikers at the Gdansk shipyard to the government changes and the speech of party chief Gierek tonight was guarded. Following the television broadcast, strike committee chairman Lech Walesa came to the shipyard gate and said: "We are not interested in the government changes. The only thing we want is free trade unions."

Strike committee members said that what matters is not a change of persons but a change in ideas.

Late tonight no time was known for the resumption of negotiations between the government commission and the strikers. Strike leader Waleca refused to comment tonight on party chief Gierek's proposals for trade union reform.

Situation 'Unchanged'

LD250700 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The strike situation along the Gdansk coast is virtually unchanged. Most of the work establishments, ports [word indistinct] are still idle.

The most important event was the meeting of the government commission for demands of the work forces and problems affecting the Gdansk territory, headed by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, with the presidium of the interfactory strike committee, chaired by Lech Walesa. The meeting took place Saturday night at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk.

In the course of the meeting, Vice Premier Jagielski presented the position of the government commission vis-a-vis the 21 demands contained in the list prepared by the committee on behalf of the work forces represented.

On the other hand, representatives of the committee supplied a justification of their demands. At the meeting both sides have displayed a businesslike approach, dignity and understanding for the difficulty of the problems under discussion.

Talks Continuing With Representatives

LD251026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Debates dealing with changes in the leadership of the central authorities and with trends of further changes in the economic and social policy presented by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the latest, Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, are taking place in work establishments of the Gdansk and Szczecin coastal area as well as in Elblag.

Talks with representatives of strike committees, aiming at mutual agreement on the ways to implement the submitted demands and normalization of the present situation on coast, continue.

Only commerce and service enterprises, power stations, water services and gas services are functioning largely undisrupted in towns of this region. However, order prevails everywhere.

Local Papers Reviewed

LD250740 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0517 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Press Review]

[Text] The Gdansk dailies today publish the communique on the meeting of the government commission led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski with the presidium of the inter-factory strike committee in Gdansk headed by Lech Walesa.

The papers also front-page the speech made by the First Secretary of the Central Committee Edward Gierek delivered yesterday at the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee. Next, the papers carry comprehensive reports on changes in the Politbureau and the government.

GLOS WYBRZEZA and DZIENNIAK BALTYCKI also publish biographies of new members of the central party authorities, government presidium and the newly appointed ministers.

Today, the Gdansk papers also carry yesterday's speech at the Fourth Plenum made by Tadeusz Fiszbach member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Gdansk. [Begin Fiszbach, recording] It would be wrong to imagine that the strike in the Gdansk shipyards and in other tricity enterprises resulted from activities of a small group of representatives of antisocialist forces, that its roots, course and objectives grew out of a basis detached from the working class or hostile to People's Poland. Considering its wide range, no strivings or actions on the part of the workers which might be directed against the people's authorities, against the foundation of the political system of the state or against the system of our alliances, have come to light.

This assessment cannot be altered by a speech or two delivered by persons who arrived from outside persons representing diverse groups of dissidents, which regard recent events as an opportunity for them. They have met with protest on the part of the working class. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON STRIKE SITUATION IN SZCZECIN

22, 23 August Report

LD230724 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] As in previous days the municipal transport stoppage is felt most acutely by Szczecin residents, even more so because of heavy rain and a very strong wind. Commuting to work, schools and shopping is even more difficult than on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. City inhabitants are very grateful to the workers of municipal services, commerce, delivery transport, and all other municipal services. Thanks to their work, the supply of food, electricity, and gas and water are secure. Shops have been supplied with basic food and there is no shortage of bread, milk and dairy produce.

As before, calm and order prevailed in Szczecin on Friday. It demonstrates a sense of responsibility by our inhabitants. When workers look after machinery installations and social property, calm and order should be particularly emphasized. This is evident in enterprises which stopped work, and in those which are working. Law and order also prevail in the voivodship.

The government commission set up to examine demands put forward by Szczecin work forces continued work at the Szczecin Warski Shipyard yesterday.

Now, some information about yesterday's events in Szczecin and the voivodship. Strong wind and heavy rain have been buffeting the voivodship. Winds are gusting to over 63 kph, 18 power lines have been damaged and power has been cut to nearly 220 transformer stations. Many places have no lights. Work on repairing the damage has begun. Also a great number of trees have been felled. Considerable damage has been sustained by farmers on the Baltic. A gale force 8 has been recorded. All fishing boats are sheltered in Swinoujscie and Dziwnow harbors. In Pomorze Bay, the yacht Juliet was rescued after she lost her sails.

Here is a report about today's situation. Today from 0700 to 1300, 125 shops will be open including food, poultry, bakeries, fruit and vegetable shops and dairies, delicatessen shops at Wyzwolenia Street 6-8, and Wouska Polskiego 52 will be open between 1400 and 1900. The Jagiellonian fair will be open between 1100 and 1900. The souvenir shop in Jagiellonska 86 will be open. A network of service centers will be working from 0800 to 1600. Catering points will be open as usual. Also post offices will be open.

Order, Calm Reported

LD231658 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] This morning broke drizzly and gusty over Szczecin City. The government committee, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Kazimierz Barcikowski, continued its negotiations with representatives of the striking plants in the city from the early morning hours. The ports is still at a standstill, as are the yards and several dozen other workplaces. Hospitals and other central services are working normally: mail and newspapers are being delivered as usual.

I must say that though Saturday is the peak shopping day in any week, I was able to do my shopping this morning much quicker than usual. There is no lack of any basic foodstuff and the same is true of foreign tourists. This concerns both tourists from the GDR--a bare 20 minutes drive away--and also a large number from Austria, France, Belgium, to judge by the registration plates I saw on the streets this morning. So, it is tourist season business as usual. And may I also say that, despite fears to the contrary, there is sufficient petrol at all filling stations, though there is still some queuing.

All that is lacking in the sight and sound ofthe (?port-yard) cranes in action. Order prevails everywhere and it is life much as usual, though people are increasingly exhausted with events in the Szczecin industries.

Gas stations 'Well-Supplied'

LD231834 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Strikes at numerous Szczecin workplaces still continue. The situation is completely calm in the city, despite many irritating problems caused by the fact that the city transportation is off the streets; above all, trams and buses are still not running. The trade network today operated as it does on any work-free Saturday. Supplies of basic foodstuffs are good. As for the volume of purchases, it was even smaller than usual, on free days. The fact that gasoline stations are supplied well with fuel has eliminated completely the lines of cars.

Transportation, Refuse Situation

LD231746 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] (?in Szczecin) realizes the difficulties being encountered by employees of shops and warehouses belonging to Spolem. They have been given permission to use taxis to get to work. Unfortunately, not all the taxidrivers are issuing receipts, although they are obliged to do so.

Unchanged calm reigns in the city, regular classes took place today, the fourth day of the school year.

Trams and buses of the voivodship urban transportation enterprises are still not running, although today it is not as annoying as on a working day. Szczeciners are beginning to be worried by the refuse situation which is getting worse hour by hour. Refuse trucks of the urban sanitation department are not collecting trash, since the workforce there has stopped work. In a large city, growing amounts of uncollected garbage threaten an epidemic, of course.

The workforce of the regional water supply and sewage enterprise is working selflessly. Today, in spite of Saturday being a non work day, the Department of the Water Supply Network of Region I and the duty service in individual departments are at work.

In connection with the transportation troubles, many cyclists are to be seen in the city's streets. The effects of the wind storm have been removed. The trees and branches broken by it had been blocking the roads.

'No Changes' on 23, 24 August

LD250756 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Saturday and Sunday brought no changes in the situation in Szczecin and Western Pomerania. As during the past few days, trams and buses were not running. Due to idle transportation the traffic in Szczecin was well below normal on Saturday and Sunday.

On the work-free Saturday [as opposed to a Saturday scheduled for normal work as on a weekday] commerce operated normally. Supplies were normal and lines were no longer than at any other time. Hospitals, ambulances and many other municipal services operated efficiently and without any disturbance.

Words of appreciation are owed to the employees of these and many other services. Thanks to their excellent and selfless work the inhabitants of Szczecin had unbroken supplies of electricity, gas, water as well as full food supplies. The same is true of the rest of voivodship.

Public order has not been disturbed at any time in the course of the past Saturday and Sunday. Calm and order reigned everywhere. There were no unusual lines at gas stations. All stations had gas, which was being sold without restrictions. The Jagiellon Fair was not very popular, as many were put off by the prospect of lengthy walks and cold, changable weather.

RUN ON GAS STATIONS REPORTED IN WARSAW

LD221924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Data concerning the purchases of fuels: Over the past 2 days purchases of fuels has risen threefold in the whole of the country. PAP was informed of this by Marian Bartosiewicz, director of the Central Office for Petroleum Products [CPM].

This groundless raid by vehicle owners on the gas stations can be observed in Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan, Wroclaw and Szczecin, in a situation in which it is Gdansk Voivodship alone which suffers from irregular fuel supplies, due to the known factors. Director Bartosiewicz emphasized that the CPN has at its disposal sufficient stocks of fuels to cope with the demand for fuel and therefore fuel will not be in short supply for private customers or group cusomters.

One more item: Today, 15 our of 58 Warsaw's CPN stations halted sales, including 11 due to electricity supply failure caused by the high winds. Other stations will resume operations once the damage has been put right. A continuous fuel flow is on its way to all petrol stations, so concern is groundless.

VACATIONERS FACING PROBLEMS IN HEL PENINSULA

LD231830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Now we have a film from the Hel Peninsula: More than 16,000 vacationers are now staying in the Jastrzebia Gora resthomes and private accommodations. There are more and more problems concerning food supplies for so many people. Some tourists are leaving for home before the end of their vacation. Motor tourists have to cope with the biggest problems: Lack of gasoline brought 800 vehicles to a standstill, a long line of cars formed at 0400 in front of the gasline station in Wladyslawow. No one could be sure, however, of getting gasoline in the end.

ZSL BACKS GIEREK STAND ON BALTIC STRIKES

LD222234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A session of the ZSL Presidium devoted to the assessment of present political, social and economic situation was held in Warsaw today. Current tasks in agriculture were also discussed. During the debate deep concern and worry with the existing situation in the country was expressed. It was affirmed that stoppages and strikes at some works, particularly on the coast, are aggravating economic and social difficulties, delay the possibility of solving the difficulties, and disorganize our economy. The ZSL leadership fully shares the party's stand defined by the first secretary of the party Central Committee according to whom we must always be motivated by the uppermost interests of the socialist state. In the interest of the nation and Poland's security, no attempts to undermine the socialist basis of our regime can be tolerated.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON STRIKES

LD241458 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug (PAP)--The Presidium of the Democratic Party CC reviewed the current political, social and economic situation in Poland yesterday. The Presidium voiced deep concern over the situation caused by the work stoppages and strikes that are being continued especially in cities of the Baltic coast. They analyzed the sources of the disquiet and the disturbances and the enormity of the losses suffered on that score by the national economy and society.

The leadership of the Democratic Party CC agrees with the assessment of the situation in Poland made by the PUWP CC Political Bureau and expressed by Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader, and supports the lines of solutions contained in his speech. It was stressed that Poland's raison d'etat, the interest of the state and of the nation are inseparably tied to socialism. It was stressed the discussions on the methods and ways of solving the difficulties must be held in an atmosphere of order and uninterrupted and honest work. There are no disputes and problems that could not be jointly solved for the benefit of the citizens, society and the state.

PCE LEADER CARRILLO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU221841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon of August 22, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Ghizela Vass, member of the R.C.P., by party activists.

Representatives of the Spanish Embassy in Bucharest were present.

Ceausescu Meeting

AU241725 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu met today in Snagov with Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, who is visiting our country together with his wife, Carmen Carrillo.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, which characterizes the traditional relations of solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the RCP and PCE, between the two parties' leaderships.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a luncheon for Comrade Santiago Carrillo and Comrade Carmen Carrillo. It was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Pana, Stefan Andrei and their wives.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VENEZUELAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER VALERO

Verdet Meeting

AU221415 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 22 Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received Luciano Valero, minister of agriculture and livestock of Venezuela, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, stress was laid on the upward course of the Romanian-Venezuelan relations in the development of which a decisive role was played by the understandings convenanted at top level. At the same time, it was considered that there were broad possibilities of developing cooperation between Romania and Venezuela in the field of agriculture and food industry as well as in other domains of joint interest.

Giosan Meeting

AU210810 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 21, Nicolae Giosan, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, had an interview with Luciano Valero, minister of agriculture and livestock of the Republic of Venezuela, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the interview both sides expressed their wish to expand and diversify the collaboration between the two countries in the field of agricultural scientific and technical research.

Talks End

AU231918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (AGERPRES)--Talks concluded on August 23 between Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and Luciano Valero, minister of agriculture and animal breeding of the Republic of Venezuela. They examined fresh opportunities of cooperation in various compartments of agriculture and food industry between Romania and Venezuela.

The two ministers signed a document stipulating the development of economic collaboration in plant production, mutual deliveries of seeds, exchange of farm produce and foodstuff.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE BANKING OFFICIAL

AU221402 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Pracas Rasilal), deputy minister and vice governor of the Mozambique Bank, who has been paying a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry. Joao Ferreira, secretary of state for cotton plantations at the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and a gold jubilee medal on the fifth anniversary of Mozambique's independence, as a token of high gratitude and appreciation for the fraternal friendship and solidarity of President Nicolae Ceausescu with the cause of Mozambique's independence and freedom. The guest also extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wishes for much personal helath and happiness, on behalf of President Samora Moises Machel, as well as wishes for complete success in his activity.

Thanking the guest for the medal, a symbol of friendship between our parties and peoples, and for the wishes extended to him, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Samora Moises Machel. Romania's president said he looks forward with particular interest to the forthcoming visit to our country of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, a visit which will mark a new and important point in the future development of relations between our countries, parties and peoples.

During the talk the sides expressed satisfaction with relations existing and developing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of progress and peace in the world. In this respect they pointed out new opportunities for expanding and diversifying Romanian-Mozambique cooperation in various fields of activity.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CONSTANTIN-IED DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN ZIMBABWE

AU221845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Salisbury, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--Continuing its visit to the Zimbabwe Republic, the Romanian party and governmental delegation headed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y., had fresh interviews with members of the Zimbabwe government Denis Norman, minister of agriculture, Maurice Nyagumbo, minister of mining, Ernest Kadunguere, minister of transports and energy.

During the talks analysed were possibilities of bilateral cooperation in the respective domains and concrete forms were made final to help materialization of this cooperation.

The delegation also made talks with representatives of economic and trade companies.

RCP OFFICIALS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES

AU221358 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Summary] "On the 36th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, wreaths were laid this morning in Bucharest at the monument of heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism, at the monument of the fatherland's heroes and at the monument of Soviet heroes. The ceremonies were attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe Radulescu, members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, active and reserve generals, leaders of central units and of mass and public organizations and delegations of working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions." The wreaths were laid on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, government, the Ministry of National Defense and other ministries and public organizations. Various honor guards presented arms and the national anthem was played.

"At the monument of Soviet heroes, where V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were present, the national anthems of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played."

Wreaths were also laid today at the cemetery for British soldiers who fell in our country in the struggle against fascism on behalf of "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the government, the Ministry of National Defense and the Executive Committee of the Ilfov County People's Council."

Wreaths were also laid at the monuments and cemeteries of Romanian and Soviet heroes in Bucharest and other towns.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CAMEROON--By a presidential decree, Comrade Porfir Negrea was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Republic of Cameroon, with residence in Libreville. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Aug 80 p 6 AU]

TANJUG VIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND, ANTECEDENTS

AU241820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 August (TANJUG)--Since last night, the Polish Government has been conducting negotiations with the interfactory committee of strikers in Gdansk, with whom it had initially refused to talk. It is confirmed in Warsaw that the first round of talks passed in an atmosphere of "mutual flexibility," after which Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy premier, head of the government commission, went to Warsaw for consultations. In the meantime, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo is in constant session.

There have been no changes on the Baltic. The strike in which about 100,000 workers are taking part continues. The only new thing is that telephone links have been restored between the Baltic towns and other parts of the country. In fact, these links had not been completely broken up to now, but the automatic telephone communications existing all over Poland have been cut off in the Baltic towns.

The Polish Government and the party remain consistent with their position from the very beginning that a solution to the crisis be sought exclusively along political paths. This means that the party has at no time contemplated other, coercive measures for the quelling of strikes. Poland has bitter experience in the past in this respect.

The wounds of the violent methods of December 1970, again in the Baltic, have not yet healed, and Edward Gierek himself on several occasions in the past years referred to the situation and pointed out how tragic it was.

Another fact indicates this. The press now openly writes about the strikes. Reports on the situation in the Baltic do not disappear from the front pages of newspapers. Editorial comment is carried, political activities in the country are reported on and the extreme seriousness of the situation is pointed out. The nation knows what is happening in the country, although the reports from Gdansk, Sopot, Gdynia, Elblag and Szczecin do not contain many details.

Ten years ago, when in a different time the army and the security forces were used against the strikers, the Polish people were not able to learn any details from their newspapers. Not a word about what was happening in the Baltic was then published in the mass information media. It all appeared as if nothing was happening, but people lost their lives in the clashes.

This has not been forgotten at this moment, 10 years later, either. One of the first demands by the workers when they went on strike this time was that a memorial plaque be placed at the graves of those fallen in the strikes 10 years ago and that also a monument to the victims be erected. Both proposals were immediately accepted. A memorial plaque has already been placed at the cemetery. Of course, the question of a monument is a matter that cannot be settled in a couple of days.

The demands of the strikers with whom the government commissions are negotiating in Gdansk, Szczecin and Elblag--their opposite number now is the interfactory committee--have been resolved, it has been officially said. "Efforts to solve the existing conflict" are also in progress. This means, observers here assess, that the government has accepted that part of the workers' demands that related to the increase of pay, an improvement of the standard of living and a better satisfaction of the daily needs of the population in the supply of food and other necessary produce and products.

"The existing conflict" means the demands of a political nature made by the workers class in the Baltic. It must be said that these are not the demands of only that part of the workers class who live on the Baltic coast. Even last fall, when side preparations for the 8th party congress, which was held in February this year, began in the country, the discussions on the congress guidelines assumed the nature of a general popular discussion. In several speeches made at that time, Edward Gierek assessed this general popular discussion in the preparations for the party congress as frank and constructive.

Some demands began to crystallize at that time. Their essence boiled down to the need for radical changes in the socioeconomic system of socialist Poland: the participation of workers in management and a different system of responsibility and obligations, a struggle against deviations in the existing system (corruption, bureaucratic hierarchy, arbitrariness by individuals), and a system of remuneration that would reward productivity in every job.

All this, it may be said, was reflected later in the decisions of the 8th congress. Its work was also noted by the frankness of the discussion and by the breadth with which it tackled the essential problems of the country.

Immediately after the congress, the new Premier Edward Babiuch submitted to the Sejm an exhaustive report, presenting the government program based on the congress decisions. The government began immediately to implement this program. A reduction of the administrative apparatus began, first in the government, which was to signify that the same would follow in the administration of the voivodships and the communes. A revision of the plan for this year followed. The plan was reduced to more realistic proportions, for the new government quickly realized that the data supplied by the administration apparatus, on the basis of which the plan for this year was originally prepared, were not quite reliable.

In these circumstances it was always explained to the nation that the economic situation of the country was not enviable and that the difficulties would deepen. Stress was put on higher productivity and a better organization and greater efficiency of economic operations. But this had no material background in the existing socioeconomic system. Strikes broke out at a moment when even an insignificant pretext was enough. Even then it was shown that the voivodship administration in the country implemented in a clumsy way the government decision on increasing meat prices.

The opinion prevails at this moment, even among political figures in Poland, that the appearance of the first strikes was underestimated at the top. It was thought that the situation would calm down. However, problems and difficulties have further aggravated.

At this moment, the essential point is clear: The strike in the Baltic must not be prolonged ad infinitum. The entire economy of the country may be paralyzed because of it, for the Baltic is Poland's most important transportation route.

The solution must therefore be sought without delay, and it is good that everybody is convinced that it can be reached only in a political way.

Significance of Situation

AU241928 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 80

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic report from Warsaw]

[Excerpt] It has been officially confirmed that the party and the government want to find a way out of the present crisis, which is beginning to directly affect the country more and more, exclusively along a political path.

This means that from the beginning of the strikes, the use of force to quell the strikes has not been contemplated for a moment.

This is a special quality which in the present crisis of the country distinguishes the relationship of forces in the Polish party. Let us recall that 10 years ago in a similar situation, also in the Baltic, force was used to quell similar events.

The resolution of the present crisis in a political way will be of great international significance for the revival of the detente policy in Europe and of the East-West dialogue which was jeopardized by the well-known events at the beginning of this year. Poland obviously does not want to carry its present internal difficulties over into the international sphere, Europe and beyond. This indicates the wisdom of its leadership and the deep conviction of this leadership about the possible consequences for peace in Europe and the world which could be caused by possible different steps which could be taken.

MILENKOVIC CRITICIZES 'OBDURATE CHAUVINISM' OF BEGIN

AU221716 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] At the moment when the UN Security Council was adopting a resolution rejecting the Israeli parliament's decision to annex old Jerusalem to Israel and condemning the Israeli Government's daily practice in the occupied territories, Prime Minister Menahem Begin has made a speech in an unusual tone at a funeral of an Israeli officer. In this connection, here is a commentary by our commentator Milutin Milenkovic:

National, religious or racial hatred has always and everywhere sown the germs of a violent settling of accounts between communities which fail to destroy this weed in time. However, when chauvinism finds the support of the official state authority, the tyrannical arrogance of its protagonists unavoidably slides toward the international crime of genocide. There is no better contemporary example of this lasting and empirical truth than the present Israeli Government and its Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The more he loses the already reduced international support, the more he is aggressively at a variance with the international community, with international law and with those who, in their own interests, supported him for a long time.

Precisely at the moment when the Security Council was adopting--without a U.S. veto--a resolution on the invalidity of a legal annexation of old Jerusalem to the Israeli state, Begin hysterically announced that no legal or political considerations would prevent his government from pursuing, with arms in hands, and destroying the Palestinians whenever they are encountered: regardless of the state borders of other countries and regardless of the other countries' laws and the rules of international legal system.

Ever since the Hitlerite days, there has probably not been a case where a person with the rank of prime minister of a state that is a UN member country has in such an overt, direct and arrogant manner thrown homicidal threats in the face of the entire world.

The fundamental acts of international law, the UN Charter, the decisions of the Nuernberg court on war crimes, the UN declaration on human rights, the convention of the obligations of states under war conditions, all this has been rejected by the anger of an obdurate chauvinism which as early at the time of the Israel's creation declared its terrorist program of exterminating the Arabs on the soil of Palestine.

The very founders of the Israeli state, such as David Ben Gurion, were disgusted with this kind of blind bloodthirstiness of the Jewish extreme chauvinistic rightwing. However, this extreme chauvinistic rightwing has reached the summit of Israeli authority and is now degrading this authority in the mud of international crime.

These statements by Begin are, regretably, not only empty threats and unbalanced outbursts of a nationalistic exclusivism. All this is a part of political propaganda preparations for new Israeli military attacks on the surrounding Arab soil, for new conquests and for new murders. This is an attempt to misuse a complex international moment, one full of various explosive crises. Behind a mask of a righteous revenge, Begin is increasing his obvious plans of conquest.

Why is all this in connection with Jerusalem, southern Lebanon, with the increased terror in the occupied territories and so forth coming precisely now and this week? We will probably speak about this tomorrow in this newscast. However, it must be clear to all and immediately that all this is a very dangerous pouring of oil on an unextinguished fire of world conflicts in the Middle East and further afield. This madness will unavoidably spread if no collective and effective resistance is offered to it through the forums of the international community and if no political and economic means controlled by the international community are applied.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES KUWAITI AMBASSADOR

LD211900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug, (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received Kuwaiti ambassador to Yugoslavia Muhammad 'Abd al-Hasan, who presented to him a message in writing from the crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, Sa'd 'Abdallah as-Sabah. During the talks the further development and promotion of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two nonalined countries were also discussed.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES GUINEAN PEOPLE'S ARMY MINISTER

LD221956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade 22 Aug--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received Gen Lansane Diane, member of the Democratic Party of Guinea Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Army of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Diane is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee.

Gen Ljubicic had a long, cordial and friendly conversation with the guest from friendly and nonaligned Guinea. Alfa Bacar Barry, ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, was also present.

SPAIN'S CARRILLO MEETS MIJATOVIC, OTHER LEADERS

LD222316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], yesterday visited Trpanj on the Peljesac Peninsula, where he went on an excursion and where he met Comrades Cvijetin Mijatovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Rato Duganjuc, Arin Cetinic and representatives of sociopolitical life in that area.

The PCE secretary general spent some time fishing with his hosts, who acquainted him on their excursion in a friendly conversation with the results and prospects of development of this tourist area.

Departure 22 Aug

LD221356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, left Belgrade today after spending several days in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At Belgrade airport Santiago Carrillo was seen off by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE OPENS IN BELGRADE

AU242049 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[V. Matovic report]

[Summary] "Belgrade, 18 August--The conference of the World Association for International Law was festively opened today in Belgrade. At the beginning of the gathering, about 700 very prominent lawyers from 48 countries of all the continents paid respect to the late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito with a minute's silence."

Opening speeches were made by officials of the association, by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly; Nikola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court; and by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

"Nikola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, in his greetings speech stressed that the role of the law and the lawyers, which has always been important in the history of modern society, is becoming even more necessary and more and more important, along with the increase in the level of interdependence and solidarity of human society."

"Greeting the participants on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, patron of the gathering Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, recalled that the slogan of the world association contains the idea of the primacy of law over force. The two world wars and a number of local wars in the recent years are obvious evidence that the security of the world does not rest on an accumulation of arms but on a systematic and continuous resolution of economic, social and political problems by peaceful means." He stressed the role of international law in this context and spoke about the importance of a new international economic order for Yugoslavia and the nonaligned movement.

It would be useless, he said, to expect a new economic order to be established overnight, but delays in tackling this problem lead to an aggravation of the world economic situation. Yugoslavia sees a way out of the difficulties through a restructuring of the world economy and changes of international economic relations on new legal foundations. Stavrev concluded by re alling Tito's words on the importance of international law.

DOLANC SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION, DEVELOPMENT

AU231457 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Aug 80 p 3

[Lojze Javornik report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 August--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the economic and political situation in Yugoslavia at last night's public discussion held as a part of the youth summer political school at Vikrce. Young people from abroad and representatives of the youth organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army also participated.

Speaking about the LCY development, Stane Dolanc stressed that the Yugoslav Communist Party was able to mobilize the people's masses for the struggle against the occupier solely because under Tito's leadership it opened itself up, because it was in constant contact with the masses and because it searched for answers to the vital questions of the workers class. For this reason it was also logical that after the victory of the revolution it began to create a sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in which the masses of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, in a word, the working people themselves would to the optimum degree decide on social questions, naturally by taking into account concrete conditions.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that in the postwar period Yugoslavia experienced an outstanding qualitative development of socioeconomic relations, a development of the relations among peoples and nationalities and a development of international relations. This had been achieved under Tito's leadership. Brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management and the nonaligned foreign policy have become Yugoslavia's reality accepted by the vast majority of our people.

It is only individuals and small groups that are trying to work against such a Yugoslavia, Dolanc said. He explained that in these attempts people of the most diverse possible political orientations are being united, people who only have in common their hatred for socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia. The vast majority of people do not accept this, Dolanc said, and for this reason the sociopolitical forces should be engaged more in unmasking these attempts.

Speaking about pluralism of self-managing interests, Dolanc pointed out that this essentially means different development interests, which is vitally different from a conflict of political interests which is essentially a struggle for power. He pointed out that different interests are manifested within the communes, between communes and regions. Different interests also exist between and among the republic and provinces as a result of a different level of development. The aspirations for a more rapid development are essentially positive. The question is to what extent we can realize them with the given economic possibilities.

Regarding the question of assistance to the less developed regions, Dolanc said that it would be wrong to demand that the more developed regions wait so that the less developed regions can catch up with them, just as it is impossible to allow the differences in the level of development to be further increased. What is involved are questions that can be resolved through continuous negotiations and agreements, which calls for mutual understanding.

Speaking about the current economic situation, Dolanc drew attention to the low productivity and in this connection, and not solely to the direct effect of a worker at a machine, but also to the poor utilization of machinery, absenteeism, an uneven distribution of experts and the like. He stressed that economic stabilization imposed tasks on all and that it was not possible to just wait for solutions made by administrative organs. If exchanges on the border close at 1900 because of a shortage of foreign currencies, no government can resolve this problem.

Speaking about the younger generation's social role, Dolanc said that the last discussion of this topic at the LCY Central Committee session reiterated that there are no specific problems of young people, that all problems of the young people are also problems of other people and vice versa, although the component parts of the organized socialist forces have different tasks.

Among the tasks which, in his view, are particularly important for the young people, Dolanc mentioned school reform on all levels, a field in which resistance will still have to be overcome. He then mentioned employment, that is economic problems in general, and among other things pointed out that excessive differences exist in respect to remuneration for equal work--due to length of service. This practice cannot be justified in terms of past labor. Dolanc also called the attention of the young people to the fact that they are insufficiently participating in certain interest activities. He particularly dealt with the question of sports, where professionalism does not exist solely in soccer, but also in basketball, handball and track and field. He said that it was not advisable to abolish professionalsim. However, we must openly admit what is happening and then those people who are interested in professional sports should also pay for it, while the society will support primarily the mass sports. In this connection, Dolanc drew attention to the fact that the youth federation was not participating in sports clubs, although it happens that narrow groups of technocrats and bureaucrats exploit young athletes and make careers at their expense.

Although the situation is improving, Dolanc said at the end of his speech, I have the impression that the youth organizations have insufficient contact with the broad strata of youth. The youth organizations exist too much at presidiums and conferences and are insufficiently active in work organizations, in schools and in local communities. The youth organizations should constantly pose the question of what their actual influence on young people is, since only thus will they discern the most burning problems of the young people, find the solutions for these problems and thus also assume the responsibility for further building and developing the society.

DISCUSSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS CONTINUES

LD211444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 21 Aug 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 21 (TANJUG)--The constitutional definition of the principle of collective work and responsibility and the economic stabilization are the two major topic in Yugoslavia this summer.

The discussion on constitutional amendments is now past expert groups and commissions and unfolds on the broadest scale so that the amendments are expected to be adopted by the end of the year.

The implementation of President Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility, given full and nationwide support duringTito's lifetime, is one of the first steps to a higher stage of Yugoslavia's self-management development and more effective functioning of the delegate system.

Accord in principle on the consitutional amendments does not, however imply a full identity of views on all details as is understandable in view of the specific features of individual environments in the Yugoslav federation.

General accord has been reached on the proposals for one-year terms for the Assembly of Yugoslavia chambers.

Under the proposed amendments, the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils (republican and provincial governments) are to serve two-year terms whereas the members of the republican and provincial governments are to continue in office for a four-year term.

The Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina has, however, proposed the possibility of the extension by another two years of the two-year term of republican and provincial premiers in exceptional instances and under a special procedure. The Republic of Slovenia, however, feels that no changes should be made in the hitherto constitutional position of the president and members of the republican and provincial governments.

The one-year term would also apply to the presidents of the republican presidencies.

Some republics, in their proposed amendments to republican constitutions, propose changes in the manner of electing republican presidency presidents. They propose that republican presidency presidents, instead of being elected as [words indistinct] far by republican assemblies, be elected by republican presidencies from among their members. This, the respective rebpulics note, would be more in the spirit of collective work and responsibility.

Another major change envisaged is the new manner of electing republican government members. Up to now, republican premiers were mandators. It is now proposed, however, that republican governments be elected by republican assemblies and that candidates for the post of republican premier participate in the process of nominating candidates for the republican governments.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Amendments

AU220816 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 80 p 3

[M. Marinic report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Aug--All the conditions have now been fulfilled for ensuring that the changes in the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, will be completed by the end of the year as was agreed upon and concluded at the time when the initiatives for constitutional changes were first made. These changes will make possible an unimpeded application of the principle of collective work and responsibility and the realization of the orientation concerning the duration of the term of office of presidents of the organs of sociopolitical communities. Proceeding from the positions of the League of Communists and the views expressed in all discussions on constitutional changes so far, the Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina at its last session in July determined the text of draft amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and recently submitted it to delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Republican Assembly for further action.

Only Members of Executive Organs for Several Years

In view of the fact that what is involved are the unified foundations of the sociopolitical system, the text of the proposed seven draft amendments proposes only those changes that will ensure that the provisions of the corresponding amendments to the SFRY Constitution will be adopted or elaborated in the republican constitution and that will amend the constitution's provisions regarding the Republican Assembly, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Executive Council, the republican administrative organs and the constitutional court of Bosnia-Hercegovina. That is, changes will be made in the provisions which now represent an impediment to the introduction of the 1-year to 2-year term of office of presidents in these organs.

The text of the fifth amendment to the republican constitution, which elaborates the principles of collective work and responsibility, is taken from the first amendment to the SFRY Constitution.

The sixth amendment proposes changes in the present constitutional provisions that constitute a direct obstacle to realization of the views on the duration of the terms of office in the organs of sociopolitical communities. As the draft second amendment to the SFRY Constitution leaves it to the constitutions of the republics and provinces to regulate the terms of office and to limit the reelection of the elected and appointed officials and other bearers of self-managing, public and other social offices, in conformity with the views contained in the documents of the LCY Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, this amendment contains a provision according to which the presidents of the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities are elected for 1 year and cannot be reelected to the same office during one and the same term of the delegates to the assembly. It is proposed that the term for the presidents of the executive organs of the sociopolitical communities should be 2 years, and they cannot be elected to the same office twice in succession. According to this draft amendment, the term of the members of the executive organs of the sociopolitical communities and other elected and appointed officials shall last 4 years, and in exceptional cases it may be extended by special procedure for another term.

Since it has been assessed that there is no need to make any essential changes in the setup of the Republican Assembly and its chambers and that the activities in the assembly to promote collective work and responsibility should be directed primarily toward strengthening the delegate system, the seventh amendment only regulates the term of office of the president of the assembly and the presidents of the chambers. The president and the vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the presidents of assembly chambers are elected for 1 year and cannot be elected twice to the same office during the same term of the assembly delegates. In addition, this amendment changes the present provision according to which the Republican Assembly may have several vice presidents; it states that only one vice president shall be elected and his only obligation will be to act as deputy for the president in the event of his being absent or prevented from attending. It is believed that the existence of several vice presidents may mean that they have special, independent functions with special rights and powers. It is also assessed that there is no need to set up an assembly presidium, for the delegate chambers and thus the assembly as a whole are collective bodies themselves, and therefore collective work and responsibility should be carried out in the chambers.

President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina Shall Be Elected by Members

Another amendment incorporates the view that the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina shall be elected for 1 year and it provides that he cannot be elected twice in succession to the same office. The present practice, and the regulations backing it, according to which the president of the Presidency is elected by the Republican Assembly at the proposal of the SAWP Republic Conference after consultations in the communal assemblies are dropped, and it is proposed that the president of the Presidency shall be elected by the Presidency from among its members, which is more in keeping with the principle of collective work and responsibility.

The term of office of the president of the Republican Executive Council is regulated in the same way as the term of office of the presidents of the executive organs of other sociopolitical communities is regulated by the proposed constitutional amendments. He may be elected for 2 years and he must not be elected twice in succession to the same office. In all the discussions in the republic so far, it has been assessed that the present provision, according to which the members of the Executive Council are elected at the proposal of president of the council, does not correspond to the nature of collective work and responsibility and to the 2-year term of the president. The draft constitutional amendments provide that the members of the executive councils of the assemblies shall be elected at the proposal of their respective working bodies on the basis of the opinion of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and the person nominated for the president of the council shall participate in the nomination procedure for the candidates for the Exeuctive Council members. The president of the council shall be elected from among the members of the Executive Council, although some opinions have been voiced to the effect that a constitutional opportunity should be left open for a person who is not a member of an executive council to be elected president of that council. The Executive Council shall in the future have only one vice president, who shall have no special functions but shall deputize for the president in the event of his being absent or prevented from attending.

Slovene Amendments

AU242050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 80 p 2

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] In terms of their intentions and aims, the five draft amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, which were defined by the Republican Assembly committee for preparing amendments to the republican constitution after intensive work of several months, are identical with the seven draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution. Certain differences in the elaboration of certain institutional and organizational solutions are conditioned by the experiences gained and by a more restrictive approach of the Slovene constitutional commission to the amendments in the republican constitution.

Innovations and Similarities

The draft first amendment, which is identical to the text of the first amendment to the SFRY Constitution, stresses that the implementation of the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility must serve the realization of the interests of the workers class and all working people.

Also insisted on is the collective work of organs, the equality of their members and a collective and individual responsibility. All organs and officials must also make possible the implementation of social control over their work.

The second amendment, which regulates the length of the term of office and the restriction of reelection, is practically identical with the second amendment to the SFRY Constitution. The only difference is that the Slovene amendment allows the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities to define with their rules of procedures the constitutional principle on the length of the term of office and on restricting reelection of their assembly officials (for instance, the president and the vice president of the Republican Assembly and so forth). "The possibility of a reelection" is envisaged for the holders of judicial posts.

The draft of the third amendment stipulates that the Presidency of the republic shall consist of seven members who are elected by the communal assemblies and by the assemblies of special sociopolitical communities and by virtue of their posts, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP. The present manner of electing members of the Presidency is being retained, while the president of the Presidency will be elected from among the seven elected members (for the period of 1 year, with the possibility of a consecutive election for two times at most) by the Republican Assembly, but not as in the past by the communal assemblies.

President of the Republican Executive Council--Only Once

The draft fifth amendment stipulates that the Constitutional Court of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia shall consist of nine judges (now a president and eight judges) who are elected at the proposal of the Presidency of the republic by the Republican Assembly for a period of 8 years (without possibility of reelection). The Republican Assembly (also at the proposal of the Presidency of the Republic) also elects the president of this organ from among its members for a period of 1 year with the possibility for a consecutive reelection for another 1-year period. It is considered that the proposed solutions, which differ somewhat from the present ones, better suit the nature of collective work and responsibility.

The fourth Slovene amendment essentially coincides with the first variant of the fifth amendment to the SFRY Constitution. This amendment to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia stipulates that the same person can be elected twice consecutively (that is at most for 4 years, as in the past) as president of the Executive Council, and that members of the Executive Council, republican secretaries and other republican officials determined by law who head the republican administrative organs can be elected at most twice consecutively to the same post (that is at most for 8 years). An innovation is the regulation that the Executive Council decides by a majority vote of all its members, and not as in the past by a majority vote of members present at the session.

SERBIAN COUNCIL BANS ELECTRICITY FOR STADIUM FLOODLIGHTS

LD221551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG)--At a session held today, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia decided to impose a temporary halt on all deliveries of electric power for public, sport, cultural-artistic and entertainment events at open sports stadiums. This decision was passed in keeping with the program of measures aimed at saving power and raw and reproduction materials adopted by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia on 22 May.

This means in practice that on the basis of this decision electric power distribution enterprises will no longer supply the electric power needed for floodlights in open stadiums for evening public, sport, cultural-artistic and entertainment events. This is being done in an attempt to rationalize the use of electric power and prevent possible disruptions in power supplies. However, the measure should also have a certain educational and propaganda effect aimed at saving electricity.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS COOPERATION--Belgrade, 31 July (TANJUG)--The interest of foreign firms in business cooperation with Yugoslav economic organizations is growing. When 70 Yugoslav work organizations offered their free production capacities in the first half of 1980, 470 foreign firms showed their interest, most of them from Belgium, the FRG, Italy, France and Britain. They were interested in using manufacturing capacities in engineering and electrical engineering, nonmetallic minerals, textiles, leather and rubber. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 80 p 3 AU]

ARMY COMMUNISTS--In the first half of 1980, 18,857 young soldiers have joined the ranks of the League of Communists in the army. This is almost double the number of admissions in the first half of 1979. [Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2142 31 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

SKOPJE AIRPORT--Skopje, 31 July (TANJUG)--The Petrovec Airport of Skopje will be reopened tomorrow afternoon after being closed for 1 and 1/2 months during which the runway was widened and extended. The reconstruction of the airport also involves the taxiways and the aprons and the electrical installations. In the second stage of the reconstruction, the airport terminal will be modernized. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 80 p 14 AU]